The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP.

MUCH ALARMED AT THE SIGNS OF A TARIFF REVOLT.

A Red-Hot Speech in the House, by Clark, of Mo., on the New Method of Passing Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Nothing more daring has been done in the House during either of the autocratic reigns of Czar Reed than the passing in a few hours of the Appropriation Bills which failed to become laws at the last session of Congress, without reference to any sort of Committee and practically without debate. Just stop and think for a moment of the audacity of this proceeding. Here is a new House, more than one third of its members being men who did not belong to the last House and who know no more about the items in those appropriation bills than if they had been prepared in Africa. These bills were brought forward and the House was ordered to pass them "sight unseen," as the boys used to say about swappin concealed articles, although they carried many millions of the people's money and it was admitted by some of the Republicans who helped to forc them through that they contained items that were questionable as well as those that were extravagant. And this remarkable assumption of authority on the part of Czar Reed had not even the excuse of urgency and lack of time to have the bills take the regular course of such measures. There will be time to waste in the House after the 31st of this month, upon which date the McKinley tariff bill, No. 2, is to be passed. The sole object was to keep the hands of the House tied for the whole of the present session, by not appointing the regular Committees, another unheard of thing originated by the gentleman from Maine, who still kindly allows the members of the House to draw their salaries and dispose of the money without consulting him, and who also allowed them to vote themselves extra mileage.

Representative "Champ" Clark, of Mo., made a red-hot speech in the House on the new method of passing appropriation bills, saying in part: "The longer a man lives the more he finds out. First and last, I've said some unkind things of the U. S. Senate and poked considerable fun at it. In the days of 1894, I was so exasperated at its conduct that, although I believe in two legislative bodies, I was in favor of abolishing it. But in this distinguished presence, I wish to retract all the criticisms I have made against it. I thank God that the Senate remains a deliberative body. In this House we are going through the most amazing, most astounding performance which ever took place on this Continent." Speaking directly to the Republicans Mr. Clark said: "In the campaign of last year you charged 6,500,000 voters of this country with being anarchists. You are the real anarchists. What is anarchy? It is running the affairs of a country without government. You are doing just what you charged us with wanting to do, but let me tell you, a day of reckoning will come."

Mr. McKinley and other Republicans are much alarmed at the signs of a tariff revolt in the Senate. It is given out by prominent Republican Senators, among them members of the Senate Finance Committee, which has already taken up the subject, that the McKinley tariff bill, No. 2, will not do, and that they are going to amend it so it will not be recognized. It is, of course, possible that these Republican Senators are only making a bluff to give Mr. McKinley an opportunity to offer them inducements in the shape of patronage to support his tariff bill, but the manner in which the Senate amended the two last tariff bills passed, is calculated to make Mr. McKinley believe it means something more serious.

There is a rumor that Secretary Bliss has resigned because Mr. McKinley compelled him to accept the resignation of Land Commissioner Lamoreux, which was tendered before the close of the Cleveland administration, and which Bliss had refused to accept because of accusations made in connection with the Chicago lake front land case, but the rumor is denied.

Although the output of the administration pie plant continues limited in quantity, the fact is noted with wrath by those who were not original McKinleyites that nearly all that has been dished out has gone to the original McKinley men. This too, in the face of Mr. McKinley's continued reiteration of his intention to recognize no factions of his party in making appointments. It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of some of the Republicans who were not for McKinley before the St. Louis convention, that they are being tricked. Whenever one of them looms up as a prominent aspirant for a good position, it "happens" that he runs against Mr. McKinley's very convenient rule not to appoint men who cannot get the indorsement of their entire Congressional delegation. It looks very much as though the old anti-Mc's. would have to content themselves with the smaller Federal offices in their states, while King Hanna takes care of "our friends."

Prize McKinley Inaugural March.

The REPORTER is in receipt of a piano solo copy of the great prize Inaugural March, composed by Bandmaster, Joel B. Ettinger; it is entitled "The Philadelphia *Press* Prize McKinley Inaugural March," this great march received first prize in the *Press* competition open to all competitors, and was played with immense success by many of the best bands at the Inauguration of President McKinley, March 4, 1897, among the number being the Marine of Washington; Municipal, of Philadelphia; Ringgold, of Reading, and many others. As a two step it is unexcelled, being rythmic and catchy. Prominent Band masters and musical critics pronounce it one of the finest march movements ever written; it has just issued from the printers, and is now in print for Band, Orchestra, Piano, Solo, Mandolin and Guitar; can be had of any music dealer, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Joel B. Ettinger & Co., 1804 West 3d St., Chester, Pa.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19th to 23d and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 22d, cross the west of the Rockies country by close of 24th, great central valleys 25th to 27th, eastern states 28th. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country 23d, great central valleys 25th, eastern states 27th. Cool wave will cross the Rockies country about the 26th, great central valleys 28th, eastern states 30th. The week ending 25 will be stormy, changeable, uncertain, disagreeable weather period, full of weather extremes. General forecast of April weather will be of special importance on account of unusual weather that will materially affect the crops.

For the Housewives to Try.

Try hanging brooms in the cellarway to keep them soft and pliant.

Try taking the teakettle from the fire the moment it boils if the hot water is to be used for cooking purposes.

Try keeping lemons in water until they are wanted for use and they will be improved.

Try setting a pan of hot water in the oven if it seems too hot after a cake is put in. It will prevent scorching.

Try wrapping a baked potato in a towel as soon as it is done and press slightly until it bursts open; and it will be sure to be mealy.

Try rubbing knives and forks with a piece of orange or lemon peel if the taste of fish seems to cling to them.

Try rendering hard water soft until it rivals distilled water, by dropping a two ounce vial into the kettle. The impurities will adhere to the bottle.

Centre County Names Before Congress.

Congressman Arnold introduced the following bills in the House: To correct the military records of John B. Miller and Henry McKitchen, of Centre county; also bills to pension W. S. Williams, S. H. Griffiths, Martin Funk and Henry C. Holter, of Centre county, and to increase to $50 the pension of Mrs. Fannie Loraine, of Centre county.

Also, bills to pay J. H. Sparks, of Clearfield, $419 for property taken by the United States troops in Virginia during the rebellion; Susan Swoope, of Clearfield, $3,050 for property burned at Curwinsville, by United States troops in 1864.

Mad Dog Killed.

One day last week a dog belonging to Thomas Palmer, at Potters Mills, while lying behind the stove, suddenly took a mad fit, and bounded around the room biting all objects that came in his way, and tore up a lounge. The dog attempted to bite members of the family but these got out of his reach by seeking safety on tables. Mr. Palmer being absent word was sent to a neighbor who hastened to the Palmer home with his gun and shot the dog.

Some weeks ago the dog came home lame from a sore foot. It is supposed he was bitten by another rabid dog, or some other animal that caused rabies.

Farmers' Mut. Fire Ins. Co.

The regular quarterly meeting of the above fire insurance company met on Tuesday at Ruhl's hotel, in this place. A large amount of insurances were taken the premium notes for which amounted to over $5000.

—Bran new bicycles from $30 to $100 at L. G. Wetzels, Bellefonte.

A RELIGIOUS MANIAC.

Sad Condition of a Centre County Young Man.

About a year ago Edward Selke, aged 24, of Benore, Centre county, mysteriously disappeared from his home, and although every effort was made by his friends to locate him, no trace of the missing man could be found. His relatives finally concluded that he had been killed or died. The Bellefonte *News* says that about four months ago Selke's father received a letter from the son, in which the writer stated that he was working on a farm in Florida. He told his parents not to worry about him, that he was all right and had gone there to make enough money to keep them in their old age, and when he returned they would never have to work again. About four weeks ago young Selke reappeared just as suddenly as he disappeared. But the mystery of his strange actions was made clear when it was seen that he was a religious maniac. After his return he gave all his time to preaching, singing and praying. He at times imagined himself the second Christ, and at others one of the apostles. Frequently his mania would take on a dangerous turn, when he would declare that he had been ordered to kill his father and mother as a sacrifice. These dangerous spells became of such frequent occurrence that the family became afraid and notified the authorities. Saturday the young man was quietly induced to come to Bellefonte and visit a friend in the county jail. Once inside he was confined in a cell and left there.

Don't Butcher the Tree.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Annually the tree butcher, with ladder, saw and hatchet, goes among our beautiful street trees and mutilates them under the name of pruning. Usually his wretched work is completed before March, but this year for some reason, he appears to be still busy, and stately maples and poplars are being ruined by the hundreds. It is astonishing that in a place like Philadelphia, where the people still have the reputation of loving a tree such a state of affairs can exist; that anyone can be found to employ a man to cut a tree until strict inquiry has been made into his knowledge and fitness for the work. But judging by the appearance of many of our street trees, the practice of trusting them to ignorant and untrained men is the rule rather than the exception, and the butchery is more prevalent than it is in other cities where arborculture is not supposed to be the fad as it is here.

The occasions when a shaded tree on the sidewalk or a lawn should be cut or pruned in any way are exceedingly rare when compared with the number of times it should be left alone. The cutting away of sturdy limbs as they are cut away, means weaker new growth invariably and along with it almost without exception the early death of the tree through rot. If a tree be unshapely, or other circumstances seem to demand that a knife or saw be used, only the best tree culturists available should be called in to do the work, never the man who calls at the back door with hatchet and saw in hand and who does'nt know a maple from an oak.

No More Trout Applications.

Announcement is made by the Pennsylvania board of fish commissioners that they can receive no further applications for brook trout; they state that the applications for this species of fish now on hand are more than double the supply from the two hatcheries. The commission further authorizes the statement that if their bills now before the legislature become enacted, they will, within two years, be able to supply nearly if not more than double the number of trout fry they can now, with scarcely an appreciable increase in expense.

Watch for This Chap

A swindler, representing himself as the agent of a Baltimore hardware firm is traveling through towns in Central Pennsylvanna. His scheme is to offer a lot of handy kitchen utensils at an unusally low price but in order to insure delivery half cash must be paid down. In case it is done that is the last that is seen of agent of money.

Banquet Tonight.

Landlord Shawver is giving a Bachelor's banquet at the Old Fort hotel tonight. An elaborate spread has been prepared and quite a number of invited guests from a distance are expected to be present.

Death of an Infant.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Puff died on Tuesday from consumption. It was aged about six months. The child's mother has also been seriously ill for some time with this dread disease, and shows no sign of improvement.

UNION COUNTY ELOPEMENT.

A HUSBAND AND A WIFE DESERT THEIR FAMILIES.

W. E. Wise and Mrs. B. F. Hackenberg, of Mifflinburg Elope and Say They Wont Return Alive.

Monday last W. E. Wise left Mifflinburg, as was supposed, to attend to his business as book agent. Tuesday morning Mrs. B. F. Hackenberg left her home and purchased a ticket to Vicksburg, having announced that she would visit an aunt living there. B. F. Hackenberg, in the employ of Mr. A. P. Wilson, made what he denominates his "long trip" with the bread wagon.

Going to his home in the evening, he found that his wife had not returned, but had left a note on the table, saying if she did not return in time to get supper, her niece should be asked to provide the meal, and not to come for her, as her uncle would bring her home during the evening. This would have been all right, but the uncle was seen in town and asked why he had not brought Mrs. H. with him. He reported that she had not been at his place. Mr. Hackenberg's suspicions were at once aroused and he began to investigate. He finally found a note in one of the pockets of his Sunday suit which told him that his wife had left him, never to return to Mifflinburg except as a corpse. If necessary the latter said, the ocean would be crossed to avoid pursuit.

Meantime, Mrs. wise had found a brutal letter from her husband, announcing that he was deserting her and her three little children, making some threats, and also stating that they would cross the ocean rather than be captured.

Mr. Hackenberg, a hard-working, sober man, is left with two daughters and a son, aged about 7, 9, and 11 years respectively, the youngest being a boy. Mrs. Wise, a delicate woman is left with two boys, about 5 and 7 years of age, and a little girl aged about 3.—*Times.*

Just How it Happened.

An exchange is responsible for the following: "There was a young man from Pauline, who fell into a threshing machine; they rubbed him down with butterine, rolled him up in bandoline, then administered kerosene, fed him two days on parafine, made him drink pure gasoline, and on his bread spread parisgreen, soaked his feet in carboline, smeared his clothes with cottonline, dyed his hair with maline and nursed him back with vasaline, chucked him into a magazine and that's the last of him they've seen."

Marriage Licenses.

Samuel H. Gross and Margaret Stump, Linden Hall.

John K. Nichols and Minerva Shinefelt, Osceola Mills.

Geo. F. Minnick and Ellen H. Snavely, Nittany.

Peter W. Toot, Bellefonte, and Annie M. Wantz, Blanchard.

Joseph Messmer and Annie R. Sampsell, Penn Hall.

Chas. H. Shriner, Mifflinburg, and Fannie L. Funk, Millheim.

Emanuel Crader, Penn Hall, and Cora A. Snavely, Coburn.

Jacob D. Hassel, Syracuse, N. Y., and Rosa Baum, Bellefonte.

John Grove, Lemont, and Hannah Behrer, Waddle.

W. H. Nyman and Julia Reeder, Boggs.

Joseph Reese, Boggs twp. and Emma Brown, Union twp.

Daniel W. Woodring and Mary Galbraith, Bellefonte.

Harry Ever, and Mary A. Harpster, of Guyer.

Charles E. Blake, Altoona, and Martha Mattern, Port Matilda.

Irvin F. Hassel, and Maggie Wesner, Madisonburg.

J. M. Carson, and Maud E. Bible, Potter Twp.

Arthur B. Kimport, Bellefonte, and Lucy B. Felty, Harris Twp.

William K. Goss, and Mabel L. Fry, Ferguson.

William Farrell, and Lucretta Cameron, S Philipsburg.

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, editor *Daily Advertiser*. For sale by J. H. Ross Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills; R. E. Bartholomew.

—Bran new bicycles from $30 to $100 at L. G. Wetzels, Bellefonte.

Dr. Swallow's Trial on Saturday.

Dr. Swallow went on to relate his conversation with Rev. Stevens, and added that he had entire confidence in the integrity of any statement Rev. Stevens might make. He said the pole erected in Harrisburg cost $40. He related how C. C. Johnson had bid on the erection of a pole at Scotland, and Dr. Swallow inferred it was the pole which afterward cost $400.

Dr. Swallow next told how the purchase of horses was brot up. He told of horses that Mr. Durham had bought in Philadelphia for a Mr. Swope for from $50 to $75 apiece. He afterward learned that the two horses had been bought for the Scotland School for $335 from J. A. Ocker, of Harrisburg. He made the comparison between these purchases, and thought there had been extravagance.

He further stated that several months ago Rev. Dr. W. W. Evans, presiding elder of the Harrisburg district of the Meth. Episcopal church, told him of a very great abuse of public funds. Dr. Evans told him that a bar was maintained at the Scotland School for the use of the members of the Commission.

SWALLOW ACQUITTED.

The libel case of the soldiers' orphan school commission against Dr. Swallow was ended on Tuesday by a verdict of "not guilty but pay the costs." The Doctor felt pleased.

The libel case of Delaney against Dr. Swallow was next taken up and his testimony was sensational in regard to extravagance about the public buildings.

A Select Body.

A Hazleton paper says: In the Pennsylvania legislature will be found one gambler, one base-ball umpire, one preacher, eight men who declare they are 'gentlemen,' nineteen without occupations, twenty-seven lawyers and one pugilist. Of the members three were convicted of larceny, one was tried for murder and acquitted, three have been in insane asylums, while eight have been at Keely cures and four are divorced.

A Rapid Increase.

An official enrollment of the Young People's society of Christian Endeavor shows the whole number of members to be 2,836,741. There are now over 47,000 societies; 231,000 of the young people connected with these organizations united with different churches during the year 1896. Since 1889 they have received the grand total of 1,048,235 members.

A Bill Before the Legislature.

There is a bill up before the state legislature requiring school directors to allow school children the use of books furnished them by the board one month during each summer at pay or select school. The bill has been amended to provide that the teachers must give security for the books.

A Centenarian Dies.

John McPherson, the oldest colored man in this part of the state, died in the Clinton county almshouse last Monday. His exact age is not known, but many people believe that he was over a hundred years old.

Mill Hall's New Industry.

A company is to be organized shortly at Mill Hall to manufacture a patent steam and water valve. The capital stock, it is stated, will be $30,000 and the factory will give employment to from 50 to 60 hands.

Schools Closing.

The public schools all over the county are beginning to close, having completed their six months term. The boro schools have about six weeks yet to run.

Two Horses for Sale.

One 5 year old, light bay, 8 to 900 lb. a good driver; the other a 4 year old this spring, dark bay, not broken, 11 to 1200 lbs. Inquire of S. P. Hennich, near Potters Mills. 2t

Spring Term of School.

Dr. D. M. Wolf will open his spring term of school at Spring Mills, Monday, April 12th. These terms are advantageous to students preparing to

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, March 28, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at St. Johns church, at 2 p. m.; at Georges valley at 10 a. m.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

SPRING MILLS.

A Few Interesting Items from the Hustling Burg.

Prof. D. M. Wolf will open his academy for a spring session of ten weeks on April 12th.

The family of James Kennelley of our village are all on the sick list, apparently the grippe.

H. B. Miller, of Flemington, formerly of this village, is on a visit to his father, Charles Miller, the well-known wool merchant; he contemplates returning to this place.

The Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight caused quite an excitement here; the defeat of Corbett was anything but pleasant news, apparently Fitzsimmons had very few friends in this locality.

Wm. Finkle, an employe of the milling firm of Allison Bros. will move to Mifflin county about April 1st; we are very sorry to lose Mr. Finkle, besides being an excellent citizen, he is a sound Democrat.

The chicken and waffle supper on Saturday evening last, given by the mite society of the Lutheran church of our town, was quite a success, notwithstanding the roads were in a terrible condition.

Dr. F. H. VanValzah intends enlarging the barn on the property he recently purchased from the estate of Daniel Runkle, deceased, and will also put the dwelling and out houses in first-class repair.

Making Roads of Crushed Stone.

The farmers of Half Moon township think a new road law unnecessary, as they are now working at five stone quarries, getting out limestone for the crushers. Last year was the first year for crushed stone on the road, and all are so pleased with it that neighboring townshsips are getting crushers. They have now crushed stone from one end of the township to the other, and will put more on this spring.—Bellefonte *News.*

Legal Holidays.

In the state senate Thursday an act was passed finally changing the existing law laws relating to holidays in the following particulars: The third Tuesday of February is made a legal holiday. This is the February election day. Labor day is made the first Monday of September instead of the first Saturday as observed. This is to conform to laws of other states. When the 30th of May falls on Sunday, the succeeding day Monday, is made Memorial day, instead of Saturday, as under existing law, February 12, Lincoln's birthday, is made a legal holiday.

Tours to California via P. R. R.

In Southern California is found the realization of a dream of the ancients. Here are the "Golden Apples of the Hesperides," ripening beneath a sky more beautiful than that of Rome, and in a climate more perfect than that of Athens. Never in the wildest flights of his imagination did either Homer or Heriod ever conceive of a garden richer in verdant beauty, more productive of luscious fruit, or set amid more picturesque and lovely surroundings.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad tours to the Golden Gate will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, stopping at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs and the "Garden of the Gods," and Salt Lake City. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman palace cars going, and return on regular trains via any route within nine months. Round-trip tickets, including transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth,) meals, and other tour features going, and railroad transportation on reguler trains returning; and one-way tickets, including transportation and all tour features going, will be sold at the following rates:

	Round trip.	One way.
New York	$208 00	$141 75
Philadelphia	203 00	140 25
Washingt n, D. C.	197 00	138 50
Harrisburg, Pa.	197 00	138 25
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	200 80	138 25
Altoona, Pa.	194 20	136 75
Pittsburg	187 20	133 25

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. mar11-3t

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills; R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE NEWS.

Ignacio Francisco de la Cruz Garcia, who was said to be the oldest man in the United States, died in Los Angeles, aged 117. He was a native of Sinaloa, Mexico. His age has been questioned, but he had documents which sustained his claim.

F. H. Clergue, of Sault, Ste. Marie, Ontario, whose big pulp factory is closed down, had an interview with the cabinet ministers in regard to the placing of an export duty on pulp wood. Unless this is done he cannot, he says, start up his business again. The cabinet will consider the matter.

The New York Union Shirtmakers, by striking against one contractor at a time, have practically won their demand for a 20 per cent. increase of wages.

The baseball season will be opened at Newport News, Va., on April 9, when the Brooklyn National League team will play Newport News, of the Southeastern Virginia League.

The New Mexico Assembly has voted to appropriate $1,430 each for the Omaha and Tennessee expositions.

At a conference of managers of Ohio coal roads and miners in that state, held at Chicago, arrangements have been made for such a revision of rates as would place all mining points on an equality in reaching the consuming centres. The outcome of the meeting will be the strict maintenance of both rates and prices of coal.

Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson, of Chicago, Ill., was elected to the board of trustees of Princeton University.

Judge Smith has called a grand jury at Helena, Mont., and charged them to investigate thoroughly rumors and charges of bribery growing out of the recent session of the legislature.

The steamer Vancouver, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, N. S., four days behind time. She met with terrible head gales and high seas on the passage, had two life-boats smashed and received other slight damage.

The three eldest children of Frederick Buxen, of Bowmansville, Ont., were drowned just outside their garden gate in a pond that formed part of a mill race. The youngest child slipped into the pond, and, in their efforts to save it, the other two were also drowned.

The Populist measures providing for initiative and reserendum legislation was defeated in the lower house of the Kansas State Legislature, after having passed the senate. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 76 ayes to 47 nays, a two-thirds majority being required.

Governor Bud has vetoed Bill 273, relating to the transfer of civil suits, the passage of which by the California Legislature has caused much scandal. The Examiner charged that bribery was resorted to to pass the bill, and the managing editor and one reporter of the Examiner have been ordered imprisoned by the senate for contempt.

CABLE SPARKS.

Prof. Henry Drummond, author of "National law in the Spiritual World," died in England.

Dispatches received in New York from Panama confirm the report of Gen. Antonio Ezeta's death.

The Queen of Madagascar has been exiled to the Island of Reunion, a French possession near the Island of Mauritius.

The budget committee of the German Reichstag has rejected the request of the government for credits for cruisers and torpedo-boats.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, is on a visit to the Orange Free State. He said he hoped to see a union of the whole of Africa.

The Swiss Bundesrath has selected ex-President Frey, formerly Swiss minister at Washington, to be director of the international telegraph bureau.

It is said in semi-official circles in Constantinople that the government of turkey is negotiating with the United States for the purchase of two or more iron-clads.

The British parliamentary secretary for the India office announced in Parliament in London that the effect of inoculation of plague patients in India was surprisingly good in fresh cases.

Honorary degrees were conferred by Cambridge (England) University upon United States Ambassador Bayard and upon Baron de Courcel, the retiring French ambassador. Mr. Bayard was cheered and applauded.

At the parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid Sir Graham Bower, the imperial secretary to the high commissioner of South Africa, likened the Transvaal raid to the landing in England of William of Orange but withdrew the parable.

Between thirty and forty thousand people attended a meeting in Trafalgar Square, London, to express sympathy with Greece and Crete. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the answer of Greece to the powers afforded a basis for negotiations. Lord Salisbury was hooted by the crowd, and it was declared by the speakers that he was rushing Great Britain into war against the will of the people.

RAVAGES OF THE BLIZZARD.

Numerous Lives Reported Lost in the Northwest Storm.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: Reports from the big storm of Friday have been coming in faster than the railroad trains, for these are generally delayed or blockaded, and it will be several days before all the roads are again in good running order. Reports from all parts of South Dakota give evidence of the storm's fury. Some lines are buried beneath ten to fifteen feet of snow, and drifts are miles in length.

An Ashland, Wis., special says: It is rumored that numerous lives were lost in the great blizzard that swept the shore of Lake Superior. The storm came from the northwest, piling the ice fifty feet high on the Apostle Islands, and other points on the south shore of the lake. The snow in the streets of Ashland is from four to six feet deep. Railway traffic is almost at a standstill.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Specials to the Journal from North and South Dakota and Western Minnesota show that the snow storm did more actual damage than others of this winter, one that has never been equaled in the costs it has levied on railroads. Wednesday of this week after almost herculean struggles, several roads opened their lines and began moving freight to towns where food and fuel famines existed. By the time these trains were well on the way the storm blocked everything.

Freights are stalled in all parts of the three States. Scarcely a passenger train is moving north of Central South Dakota. Drifts miles long and from ten to thirty feet deep oppose the roads which have not yet begun work. Much stock on moving trains has been killed, and thousands of head of cattle are reported dying in East South Dakota. Northern Minnesota loggers are all forced out of the woods and work will cease.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

McKinley Asks for the Prompt Passage of a Tariff Bill.

FINANCIAL DOCUMENT.

The Recent Issues of Bonds—The Big Deficit in Revenues Discussed and Brought Down to Date—Tariff Changes Urgently Recommended—The Home Market to Be Preserved—Prompt Action is Advised.

The President Monday sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for, now, more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable, and should be corrected.

We find by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $9,914,453.66. During that fiscal year, $40,570,467.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, $259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased $11,684,576.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to $459,374,887.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $2,341,674.29.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures $442,605.758.87, leaving a deficit—the first since the resumption of specie payments—of $69,803,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of $16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them.

The Resort to Loans.

But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

In February, 1894, $50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following, a second issue of $50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of $117,171, 795 was realized by the sale of those bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased, until, on February 8, 1895, a third sale of $62,315,400 in bonds, for $65,116,544, was announced in Congress.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were $390,373,203.30, and the expenditures $433,178,425.48, showing a deficit of $42,805,233.18. A further loan of $100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting $111,166,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to $262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to $409,475,404.73, while its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $24,203,245.70. In other words the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient, by $137,811,729.46, to meet the total expenditures.

For the first half of the present fiscal year, the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues, were $157,507,603.75, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $195,410,000.22, or an excess over receipts of $37,902,396.46. In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues were $24,316,994.05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $30,269,389.29, a deficit of $5,952,395.24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were $24,400,997.38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $28,795 056.66, a deficit of $4,395,059.28; or a total deficiency of $183,061,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase of the public debt, there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from $22,893,833.76, in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1852, to $34,287,597,60 in 1896 or an increase of $11,493,414.40.

Need of a Tariff Bill.

It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been sufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its repletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied, not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions, and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufacturers; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation, the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms at Reading, for the purpose of selecting committees to confer with the different railway companies with a view of securing cheaper excursion rates to Reading. President Leinbach suggested that a permanent committee be appointed to call on the railroad officials.

A notice has been posted at the Philadelphia & Reading iron foundry, Reading, directing the moulders not to begin work prior to 7 A. M. Heretofore the moulders working by the piece were allowed to commence their day's work as early as they chose, many beginning at 6 o'clock and some as early as 5 o'clock during the longer days.

Without any apparent cause William Smith, an industrious farmer, residing near Fredericksburg, is alleged to have committed suicide by shooting himself in the right ear. His family were busily engaged in a barn when the act was committed in the dwelling house on the same premises. He was about 50 years of age.

Major J. Clayton Miller, well-known in Eastern Pennsylvania and Grand Army circles, was run down by a bicycle at North and Irwin avenues, Pittsburg, and sustained concussion of the brain. He is in a serious condition at the Allegheny General Hospital.

The store of Misses Elizabeth and Mary Edwards, Norristown, corner of DeKalb and Brown streets, was entered by robbers, who broke open a window. The thieves ransacked the place, securing about $100 worth of merchandise, and $10 in cash and postage stamps.

The differences between the moulders and firm of Orr, Painter & Co.'s stove works, Reading, have been amicably settled and the men returned to work. The non-union man who was the cause of the trouble has consented to join the union and he will be admitted to membership.

It is claimed that there is a movement on foot to secure the appointment of a third Judge for the Montgomery County Courts. The new acquisition proposed is to handle Orphan's Court cases exclusively.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society at Allentown, the action of the special committee in buying eleven and one-half acres of land adjoining the present fair grounds was approved.

NEW AMBASSADORS.

Hay and Porter Get Two of the Best Places.

The President Tuesday sent the following nominations to the Senate:

State—To be ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States: John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to Great Britain; Horace Porter, of New York, to France; Henry White, of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain.

Treasury—To be surgeons in the marine hospital service: Hill Hastings, of Kentucky; Claude H. Lavinder, of Virginia; Taliaferro Clark, of the District of Columbia.

War—Maj. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, signal corps, to be lieutenant-colonel signal corps; First Lieut. Louis P. Brant, First Infantry, to be captain; Second Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, Second Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, Sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, Twenty-third Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Henry G. Learned, Nineteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, Tenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Corp. Preston Brown, Fifth Artillery, to be second lieutenant; Corp. William D. Conrad, Fifth Cavalry, to be second lieutenant; Corp. Louis H. Gross, Fifth Infantry, to be second lieutenant; Sergt. Thomas Franklin, Eighteenth Infantry, to be second lieutenant; Corp. George H. Steel, Fifth Infantry, to be second lieuteuant.

Navy—Passed Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, to be chief engineer; Assistant Engineer Urban T. Holmes, to be a passed assistant engineer; Ensign George F. Cooper, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Ensign Edward T. Witherspoon, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Ensign Benton C. Decker, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Commander Chas. V. Gridley, to be a captain.

WORK AND WORKERS.

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The Lowell (Mass.) Carpet Mill, who operate one of the largest carpet mills in the country, shut down for one week owing to the light demand for carpets. Impending tariff legislation makes it unwise to store carpets at present. The curtailment of production will affect 2,500 employes, while it will keep the market well in hand. Repairs will also be made in the interval.

On Saturday last the Hon. John M. Francis, the editor and proprietor of the Troy, N. Y., "Times," celebrated his 74th birthday. The celebration took place at Hot Springs, S. C., and was inclusive of a dinner of twenty-four covers.

ONLY FOUR SAVED.

The Steamer Ville De St. Nazaire Lost.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Further Particulars of One of the Most Distressing Cases of Shipwreck on Record—A Passenger Sees His Wife and Children Die Before His Eyes.—Only Four Survived th Disaster.

A dispatch from New York says:—Out of the eighty-two persons, comprising the passengers and crew of the steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, which sailed from this port on March 6th for Port au Prince Haiti, only four are known to have survived the disaster which befell the craft about forty-eight hours later. These four passed through an experience such as it has, fortunately, been the lot of few, seeing one after another of the thirty-one others who left the steamer in the large boat, perish of exposure to the cold or die of hunger, some suffering during the seven days in which they drifted, helplessly, without sail or compass, pangs that drove them to madness before death came to their relief. Among the survivors is Senor Tagado, a San Domingan, who was compelled to witness the death of his wife and four children without being able to alleviate their sufferings. What became of the forty-four persons besides those mentioned above can be only too well surmised, although there is a remote possibility that one or more of the three boats in which they left the sinking steamer in the midst of a fierce March storm, off the always perilous Cape Hatteras, has been picked up by a sailing vessel which has not yet made a port and made known the rescue.

The Ville de St. Nazaire was a single screw bark-rigged steamer of 2,640 tons register, owned by the Compagnie Trans-atlantique Generale, the name and ownership only too vividly, at this juncture, recalling the fate of the same company's steamer Ville du Havre, which went down on November 23, 1873, with 226 persons on board.

The ville de St. Nazaire was commanded by Captain Jaguenau, a sailor of experience and approved ability. Hard weather was experienced from the time the steamer left port until, battered and racked, the water poured into and over her. It was determined to abandon her. Then passengers and crew took to the four boats, a fifth having been crushed in the attempt to lower it. There had been no time to provision the boats. It was night, and in the midst of a fierce storm that the transfer was made.

The Four Survivors.

Captain Berri, manager of the West Indian Line, of the Compagne Transatlantique Generale, was one of the thirty-five who embarked in the larger of the boats, and upon whom involved the command of that frail refuge of so many souls. He, Senor Tagado, Mr. Stauts, the third engineer, and the ship's doctor Maire, are the only ones surviving. They were brought to Perth Amboy, N. J., by the schooner Hilda, which had picked them up on March 14th, as they were drifting about at sea, with the dead bodies of four of their fellow passengers in one of the small boats of the lost vessel. The survivors were almost dead from starvation and exposure, and were too weak to relieve the small boat of the weight of the four corpses. The four rescued men were brought to this city from Perth Amboy on the tug Idlewild. Captain Berri was taken to the Hotel Martin. Two of the others were put on board the French Line steamer La Normandie, at her pier in this city, and the fourth was taken to the home of a friend. Captain Berri is being attended by Dr. L. de Plesse, who entertains some doubts as to the patient's recovery, and who declares that the shipwrecked man must have endured the most terrible hardships.

CASUALTIES.

Taylor Stivers and John Baily, miners were killed by a fall of slate at Altamont, Kentucky.

A combination freight and passenger train on the Southern Railway fell through a trestle near Rome, Georgia, and five cars were burned. Four of the trainmen were injured, none fatally.

A carriage containing Mrs. O. W. Wells aged 50, and her niece, Miss Laura Andrews, aged 18, was struck by a Toledo and Ohio Central Railway passenger train at a crossing near Marysville, Ohio. Both were instantly killed.

President Hermann, of the Cincinnati Board of Administration, places the loss in that city from the recent high waters at $500,000. Gangs of laborers in both water works and engineer's department were put to work on damaged streets and bridges.

Ella Parker, aged 15, and Robert Parker, 12, sister and brother, were struck by a fast train on the Big Four and killed. They were on a trestle west of the Wabash river watching the high water. A woman who was with them saved herself and two children.

A snowslide swept down upon the works of the Daily mine, at Park City, Utah, burying eight men. Four of them were recovered and resuscitated; the dead bodies of three were dug out by the miners, and one is not yet recovered, although it is certain he is dead. The four men who are alive were more or less injured and the mill property was damaged to the extent of $50,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Heavy Balance of Trade in Favor of the United States.

The monthly statement of the exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver from and into the United States during February last, issued from the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Merchandise exported, $79,773,393; merchandise imported $59,193,868 (of which nearly $33,000,000 was free of duty). Gold exported, $336,697; gold imported, $554,700; silver exported, $4,660,362; silver imported, $762,942.

As compared with February, 1896, this statement shows an increase of about $2,070,000 in the value of merchandise exported, and a decrease of over $3,250,000 is the amount imported. For the eight months ended February 28 there was a gain of over $3,250,000 in the amount imported. For the eight months ended February 28 there was a gain of over $132,000,000 in the amount of merchandise exported, and a decrease of nearly $119,000,000 in the amounted imported.

The gold exports during February were $1,847,000 less than a year ago, and the imports about $11,000,000 less than February, 1896, and the imports $700,000 less.

A dispatch from Havana says the family of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee will return to the United States within two weeks.

CONGRESS

Senate.

The first message of President McKinley was presented and read in the United States Senate Monday. It was devoted entirely to the tariff. While the message received the undivided attention of Senators, it evoked no demonstrations of either approval or disapproval. W. A. Harris, Populist, appeared and took the oath of office as Senator from Kansas to succeed Mr. Peffer; but the credentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the Governor of Oregon to succeed Mr. Mitchell (the legislature having failed to elect), were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

In the United States Senate Tuesday one pension bill was passed, and over 400 bills, public and private, were introduced and referred. Nearly all had been on the calendar or on committee file in the last Congress.

House.

The House was fully organized Monday, Speaker Reed was re-elected. The oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, the senior member in point of continuous service, and the Speaker in turn administered the oath to all the members. Then the Clerk and other officers of the last House were re-elected for the present Congress. The President's message was presented and read, and the Dingley Tariff bill was introduced. After the appointment of the Committees on Rules, Ways and Means, and Mileage, the House adjourned.

The House of Representatives consists of 357 members, of whom 209 served in the last Congress, and 16 in former Congresses, while 132 have never served in Congress before. Politically classified there are 206 Republicans, 122 Democrats and 29 Fusion Silverites and Populists. The vote on the election for Speaker was: Reed, of Maine, Rep., 199; Bailey, of Texas, Dem., 114; Bell, of Texas, Pop., 21; Newlands, of Nevada, Silverite, 1.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A meadow at Biddeford, Me., is known as the hoodoolawn, for the reason that rain follows every time it is mowed, before the grass can be cured. It is said that this occurred for twenty-five consecutive years.

A few years ago 4,500,000 2-cent pieces were set afloat. Three million of these are still outstanding. Three million 3-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen.

There were seventy-five postmasters in this country and the expenses of the department were but $32,000 a year in Washington's administration, and there are now over 70,000 postmasters, and the service costs $92,000,000 a year.

Palouse, Wash., is short of wood, an unprecedented affliction, and car loads of timber are being shipped in from neighboring places. What never before has been known there, coal is being fed to the fires in the city's pumping station.

It costs a $25 fine to kill an eagle in the State of Connecticut, and eagles, accordingly seem to have moved on Connecticut as a safe camping ground. The Legislature is now being exhorted by the farmers to put a bounty on the killer of eagles instead of fining the killer.

When John Zimmerer at Towson, Baltimore county, Md., brought John Zimmerer as a witness to prove his residence and right to naturalization papers he had to explain to the Judge that he had three brothers name John, three brothers named George and three sisters named Margaret.

In the pocket of Superintendent Morrison, who was recently killed at Cygnet, O., in a nitroglycerine explosion, there was found a silver dollar, in the face of which a ten-cent piece had been imbedded by the force of the explosion. On the other side of the dollar is the plain imprint of the opposite side of another dollar.

Dr. Grenier, the French convert to Islam, and now a member of the French Parliament has had his little say with regard to the decline of the population of France. He advocates polygamy to mitigate the evil. If men who are able and willing to support more than one spouse were allowed to do so he thinks there would be less old maids, more happy mothers and a large number of children in France.

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ROBBERY OF A POSTOFFICE

Stamps and Bonds to the Value of Thousands Stolen.

The postoffice at Cambria, Va., a town on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, was robbed Saturday. The safe was blown open, and all the stamps, money order funds, and about $17,000 of bonds and other securities, belonging to private individuals, taken. The robbers took the cash-book of the money order department also. There is no clue to the cracksmen.

DEATH IN THE WATER.

Many Rumors of Loss of Life Along the Mississippi.

HUNDREDS IN DANGER.

They Are Compelled to Stand in Shallow Water in Some Instances, Being Unable to Get to Dry Land—Others Gather on the Railroad Embankment, Which Are Threatened by Water.

A despatch from Memphis, Tenn., says: Localities that were expected up to the last moment to withstand the overflow are at last under water. People who thought they were safe from the angry river find themselves hemmed in, and their danger is the greater because of the confidence that prevented them from providing against contingencies. From every direction come the reports of unexpected and unprecedented disaster.

Over at Marion and the adjacent country 400 people are reported to be lined up on the railroad track over which occasional waves sweep, threatening to carry off the desperate people and live stock that there find a precarious foothold. Along the other railroads leading out of this city into Arkansas a similar condition of affairs exist.

Down on President's Island, where it was supposed that all persons in danger had been carried off, it is learned that from fifty to one hundred people were standing in the water and praying for the sight of a boat that would take them off.

From Island Forty came reports that the water is everywhere; that human beings and dumb brutes are huddled together wherever shallow water offers standing places.

There are many other points from which comes appeals for aid. It may easily be understood, therefore, that the relief committee which has been established in Memphis has its hands full of work. This work is being looked after without delay nevertheless. All the local river craft have been requisitioned for this duty, and Capt. Fitch in charge of the United States fleet, has placed every steam vessel and barge in his command at the disposal of the committee. Nearly one thousand people have been brought to this city already from the overflowed country. Only a few of these are white and all such have been able to take care of themselves upon arrival, as well as to extend a hand to the negroes who came in their train.

But most of the refugees are negroes, who saved nothing but the clothes on there back and maybe some stock, the latter being an incumbrance rather than an assistance in the matter of finding food and accommodations in town. But the citizens' relief committee have found places to house the refugees and food is furnished them also from time to time.

The Oakland, (Me.) Woolen Mill began running on full time. The mill employes 250 operatives, and has been running on short time for several months. The management announces that it is probable the mill will continue to run at its full capacity from now on.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	5 35
High Grade Extra			5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	84¼		89¼
CORN—No. 2 White	26		26½
Oats—Southern & Penn	22		23
RYE—No. 2	40		42
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car ids	14 50		15 00
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	75
No. 2			57½
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 7½	@	8½
City Cows	7		8
Southern No. 2	6		7
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 27	@	35
ONIONS	30		35
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$ 6	@	6¼
Clear ribsides	5		5¼
Hams	10¼		10½
Mess Pork, per bar			10 00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 20	@	21
Under Fine	18		19
Creamery Rolls	20		21
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 12¼	@	12½
N. Y. Flats	12½		12⅝
Skim Cheese	4½		6
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 10	@	10¼
North Carolina	9½		10
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 13	@	15
Ducks, per lb	10		11
Turkeys, per lb	8		9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	1 50		3 25
Hogs	3 75		4 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		1 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	82¾		86¼
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	28¾		29½
OATS—No. 3	22		23
BUTTER—State	12		18
EGGS—State	12		12¼
CHEESE—State	9		12¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85¾		86
CORN—No. 3	26¼		28¾
OATS—No. 2	22¾		22¾
BUTTER—State	20		23
EGGS—Penna ft	10¼		11

IN THE OLD BARN LOFT.

'Tis thirty years or thereabouts
Since I used to roll and play
And turn all kind of somersaults
On the fresh and fragrant hay;
A-jumping and a-tumbling
On the hay so sweet and soft,
At my home away back yonder
In the old barn loft.

How the pigeons used to flutter,
And strut about and coo!
And make love to one another,
Like sweethearts used to do,
When I walked the risky cross-beam,
Or clambered high aloft,
With half intent of falling,
In the old barn loft.

How I used to frighten sister,
Who was looking for the eggs,
As I dangled there, head downward,
Holding by my little legs;
And, giving them a swing or two,
I'd strike the hay so soft,
At my home away back yonder,
In the old barn loft.

The twittering of the swallows,
While making homes of mud;
The gleeful game of hide-and-seek,
The slip, the sudden thud;
The pattering of the raindrops
Above the hay so soft,
Are memories still clinging
Of the old barn loft.

—S. A. Harrison in the Inter Ocean.

TESTED.

"What shall I do? How shall I act? It is strange, but I really do not quite know my own heart in this matter."

Thus mused Edith Lyle, as she sat in one of the cozy little rooms of an elegant mansion, which the death of her father had, a year previous, made her own. On the table before her lay three very interesting epistles, each one in itself being a proposal of marriage; and the subject of her meditation was what answer to send to those by whom they were written.

Her great fear was to become the wife of any person who sought her for her wealth, and to avoid this she was anxious to adopt any plan.

The three proposals above referred to had come to her within a few days of each other, no doubt because each had waited until her father had been a year dead; and she finally concluded to reply to each—namely, a desire to await her decision three months, as there was a certain matter just then undecided which might considerably influence it

Regarding her three suitors a few words may be said. Mr. Harvey Stanhope was what might be termed a gentleman of leisure, having no pretension to any profession whatever, and always on the alert for enjoyment. One thing was evident, he was rich; any one could learn that from his extravagant habits. His father had been wealthy, and had left him sufficient property to live as his taste dictated.

Mr. Hugh Oswald was the son of a retired merchant; retired, some said, because he had become rich enough to provide for his family all they required; others said because Hugh was too indolent to continue the business, and otherwise lacked the proper qualifications to do so. Be that as it might, the father was retired, and the son leading a life of ease.

The third applicant for the hand of Edith was a young doctor—"Doctor James Norton," the sign of his office door read, and though more humble than the others, inasmuch as he was earning his bread by his profession, he had the claim of priority, for Edith and they had known each other from childhood, and strong friendship had always marked their intercourse with each other.

As to appearances, all three were considered handsome young men, and as Edith had heard nothing to the contrary, she assumed that the character of each was what that of a gentleman should be.

"For sale. Apply to Cummings & Co."

Such was the notice that appeared on the door of the Lyle mansion about a month after Edith had answered her three proposals, and rather surprised Mr. Oswald, who had come to call on her.

"What can this mean?" he said. "It's very strange," and he ran up the steps and pulled the bell vigorously.

No answer, however, came to his summons, and he finally learned from the lady next door that Miss Lyle had ceased to reside there, and had moved she knew not where.

Disappointed, and somewhat annoyed that she should move and not let him know of it, he returned home and there found a note awaiting him, addressed by the fair hand of Edith.

Hastily opening it he read as follows:

Mr. Hugh Oswald:

Dear Sir: As you see from the above address, I am no longer to be found at my former residence, and I hasten to let you know the reason of my removel. In my reply to your esteemed proposal I said a certain matter, then undecided, might considerably influence my final answer. The matter referred to was a case then pending at law, and involved the question whether certain securities could be collected off my estate. The decision is given against me, and by it I am rendered penniless. Fully understanding the difference in my position now and a short time ago, I am constrained, in justice to myself and you also, to regard your recent proposal as not made at all, and forthwith free you from all obligations connected therewith. I am at present living with friends at the above place, with no particular idea as to what my future may be. Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
Edith Lyle.

The following day brought Edith a letter and two visitors, Mr. Stanhope and Dr. Norton, the latter of whom luckily enough had departed ere the other arrived. Both of these gentlemen expressed their concern for her disappointment in regard to the lawsuit, but would not allow their proposals to be set aside on that ground.

"I love you, Edith, for yourself alone," said the doctor, "and whether you are rich or poor, that love remains imperishable. Nay, more, I am almost selfish enough to rejoice in the change in your position, as it removes what I always considered a barrier and does away with the possibility of having my sentiments ascribed to any mercenary motive."

"The loss of your wealth by no means detracts from the beauty of your person," said Mr. Stanhope, "and as my wife I can promise you, together with the love of an honest heart, all the luxury to which you have been accustomed."

While thinking over the fond expressions of Mr. Stanhope and the doctor, and wondering if Mr. Oswald's love would outlive the change of fortune also, a letter was brought to her from the latter, which quite settled that question. It was as follows:

My Dear Miss: Your communication of to-day has quite shocked me, and I hasten to sympathize with you in your disappointment, and I assure you I am exceedingly sorry the law suit went against you. Business prevents me calling on you to-day, but I will take an early opportunity of doing so.

I am yours respectfully,
Hugh Oswald.

"One of the three disposed of," thought she. "Mr. Oswald wanted my wealth, that is evident, and is sorry the law suit went against me. Very sorry, no doubt. His candor is worthy of admiration; but how about the others whose love is still undiminished?"

A few evenings afterward, in the presence of both lovers, neither of whom had any idea that the other had proposed, Edith expressed herself as not feeling at all well, and retired. On their calling to inquire for her the next day they learned from Mrs. Gray she was no better, but, on the contrary, much worse, and under the care of her physician, Dr. Musgrave. They would see her, but the doctor had given positive orders that no one should be allowed to disturb her. Every day brought the two lovers, each to be answered as on the former one:

"Not any better yet, and cannot see you."

But one day to this was added the further information, relative to her ailment, that Dr. Musgrave said she had the small pox

This rather alarmed both gentlemen, and the visits of Mr. Stanhope became less frequent; and when he learned in confidence from Mrs. Gray that she would be frightfully marked, he came no more to inquire for her.

Not so, however, Dr. Norton. Day after day he came to Mrs. Gray's, and at length was gratified to hear that the doctor had expressed himself as confident that the crisis was past and she would recover.

During her convalescence he was very assiduous in his attentions, and Mrs. Gray was made the bearer of many tributes of affection to Edith—trifling in themselves, but not, therefore, less expressive of his feelings.

"I have good news for you to-day, sir," said Mrs. Gray one morning as Dr. Norton entered.

"I am happy to hear you say so. What is it?"

"Miss Lyle is able to be up. She is out of bed."

"That is good news, indeed," returned the doctor, "but I thought it might have been more pleasing."

"What did you expect?"

"That I should see her, perhaps."

"Oh, now, doctor, do have patience yet a little longer, and no doubt you shall. If she sees anybody, I know she will see you.'

"If she sees anybody? What do you mean?"

"She is so much changed in appearance she don't care to see anyone who has seen her before—her beauty is entirely gone."

"Don't say entirely, Mrs. Gray. The beauty of her soul remains, and is beyond the reach of every malady."

"Yes, that's so. There, she is ringing for me. Excuse me, doctor."

"One moment, Mrs. Gray. Will you please ascertain when it is likely I may see Miss Lyle?"

"Yes, doctor, if I possibly can."

Mrs. Gray soon returned, and said Miss Lyle had consented to see him the following evening at 8.

"But I just tell you," said Mrs. Gray, as the doctor departed, "you will be much surprised when you see her."

The next evening at 8, Dr. Norton was at Mrs. Gray's, and was told by that lady that Miss Lyle was in the parlor to receive him, but was in the dark, as she did not wish the doctor on first entering to see the change in her features.

When their first greeting was over and Mrs. Gray had left them alone together, Edith said:

"Doctor, I am fully sensible of your devotion in continuing to address me as usual, but it is unreasonable to expect your love, changed as now I am."

"Edith," replied he, 'believe me, I speak the truth of my heart. I love you now with the same strong, honest and sincere love I have felt for you from the first, and my only hope of earthly happiness is in your acceptance."

'But you have not seen my face, James."

"Nor shall the sight of it, changed though it be, in any way lessen my affection. On, Edith, my love!" he continued, "think how anxious I am awaiting your answer. Keep me no longer in suspense. Promise to be my wife."

"Trusting fully in your love, I promise," replied Edith, also rising and permitting him to fold her to his bosom.

"And now, Edith, I may see your face, may I not? Rest assured, my dear, I shall not alter my affection."

Very well, James, you shall," and she called Mrs. Gray to come and light the gas.

While she yet stood with her lover in the center of the parlor, Mrs. Gray did as requested; but imagine the delight and surprise of the doctor when, instead of the disfigured features he expected to see, Edith Lyle was revealed to him in all her former loveliness—the features perfect in every particular, the skin fair and smooth as alabaster.

"Remember your promise, James, the sight of your face is not to alter your affection."

"And it has not, my dear Edith; but pray explain!"

And Edith did explain—how she learned that one loved her for her money, another for her beauty only—and, confessing her deception, asked only forgiveness, which, of course, was readily given.

They were married soon after and took up their residence in Edith's former home; and in the after happy years she was never perplexed by the question: "Who loves me best?"

Romance of the War.

The Winchester, Ky., Sun prints a gossipy story of a well-known Louisville attorney: "The recent election of Colonel H. L. Stone to the city attorneyship of Louisville by a Republican Council recalls an incongruous incident which occurred during the war in the life of that gentleman, whilst he was passing through Winchester. He was a Confederate soldier, and was captured at one time within the lines whilst visiting his home in Bath County. It was during the reign of General Burbridge, and he was at once sent under guard by way of Winchester to Lexington, where it was certain he would be shot. On the seat of the wagon conveying him and by his side was a young Federal soldier who had known him and his family before the war. As they came into town his guard whispered to him that when they stopped in front of the Rees House here for supper it would be dark, and he would give him a chance to escape by running up the hill toward the Baptist Church, whilst he (the guard) would give the hue and cry in another direction and draw the other soldiers away from the true line of pursuit. Sure enough, when the wagon halted this plan was carried out and Colonel Stone escaped, to return to the Confederacy and fight to the close of the war. A few years ago this same Union soldier who had saved his life and was poor and at work on a farm in Fleming County, got into a difficulty and killed a man, for which he was indicted and charged with murder. Colonel Stone heard of it, and went at once to his help, and by his efforts and ability finally got a verdict of not guilty. Whilst Morgan's command was passing through Indiana on the great raid, Colonel Stone was by the boys facetiously made Brevet Governor of Indiana, in recognition of his relationship to Hon. Henry S. Lane, his uncle, who was Governor and United States Senator from that great state."

A Queer Kentucky Character.

A queer character died at Columbus, Ky., recently. He was known as "Ground Hog" Allen, and was a cave dweller, and the most mysterious personage in Hickman County. Little is known of him, and he lived the life of a recluse.

Allen came to Columbus early in the seventies, and purchased ten acres of land in the vicinity of the Seven Springs, about two miles from the town. Having no family, he erected a house on his ten-acre lot and cultivated his land, living alone. After living there for some time his house was destroyed by fire. He had dug a large cistern before his house was burned, and after the destruction of the house he moved the few effects he had saved into the cistern, which was dry, and, being dug funnel shaped, was quite wide at the bottom. He lived in that cistern to the day of his death.

Allen would come to Columbus occasionally and buy necessary supplies. He soon acquired the name of "Ground Hog" Allen, and was known by no other. He was very industrious, wore very little clothing, and always went without shoes in warm weather. He was polite to all visitors and to some he communicated something of his past life. He went to California from Ohio in 1849, and was absent a number of years. On his return he found that his wife had procured a divorce, and had married again.

"Ground Hog" Allen believed he had enemies, and that his house had been destroyed by an incendiary. He said that he had determined that no one should burn him out again. He had dug a passageway from the bottom of the cistern where he lived to a spring adjacent, but if had caved in, and he used a ladder as a means of ingress and egress to his strange residence.—New York Times.

A Queer Chicken.

Mr. More, a chicken fancier of Great Bend, Pa., has a queer chicken. It is a Plymouth Rock, two years old, that in addition to all the characteristics of a fine cock, possesses the natural instincts of a hen. He crows and fights and conducts himself as most chanticleers do; yet he has been known to adopt chickens, mother them, scratch and pick for them, raise a note of alarm when danger appeared and fold them under his wings at night He raised two broods of chickens last year.

As soon as the chicks hatch under a hen, Mr. More removes them to a small coop, in which the cock is placed. He immediately adopts them, and is a model mother until they are ready to shift for themselves.—New York Press.

A COYOTE PARTNERSHIP.

How Prairie Wolves Get an Antelope For Breakfast.

The prong-horned antelope is the swiftest animal on the plains, and yet the coyotes catch a good many of them just by running them down. This sounds like a paradox, yet it is quite true, and is explained by the cunning of the wolves and the habits of the antelope.

A single coyote who under took to run down a single antelope would get tired and hungry before he accomplished much, but when two or three coyotes are together it is quite a different thing. The coyotes do not all run after the antelope together. They take turns, and while one runs the others rest, and so at last they tire the antelope out.

If when it was started the antelope ran straight away, it would of course leave all the wolves behind, those that were resting even more than the one that was chasing it, but the antelope does not run straight away. Instead it runs in large circles, and this enables the wolves to take turns when chasing it.

When three or four prairie wolves decide that they want antelope meat for breakfast, one of them creeps as close as possible to the one they have selected, and then makes a rush for it, running as fast as he possibly can so as to push the antelope to its best speed and to tire it out. Meantime his companions spread out on either side of the runner, and get upon little hills or knolls so as to keep the chase in sight. They trot from point to point, and pretty soon, when the antelope turns and begins to work back towards one of them, this one tries to get as nearly as possible in its path, and as it flies by the wolf dashes out at it and runs after it at the top of its speed, while the one that has been chasing the antelope stops running and trots off to some near-by hill, where, while the water drips off his lolling tongue, he watches the race and gets his breath again. After a little the antelope passes near another coyote, which in turn takes up the pursuit. And so the chase is kept up until the poor antelope is exhausted, when it is overtaken and pulled down by one or more of the hungry brutes. Of course the coyotes do not catch every antelope they start. Sometimes the game runs such a course that it does not pass near any of the waiting wolves, and only the one that starts it has any running to do. In such a case the pursuit is abandoned. Sometimes the antelope is so stout and strong that it tires out all its pursuers.

It is a common thing for a coyote to chase an old doe with her kids just after the little ones had begun to run about. At that time they are very swift for short distances, but have not the strength to stand a long chase. In such a case a mother will often stay behind her young, and will try to fight off the coyote, butting him with her head and striking him with her forefeet. He pays little attention to her, except to snap at her, and keeps on after the kids. Several times I have seen a mother antelope lead her little ones into the midst of a bed of cactus, where the wolf could not go without getting his feet full of thorns. If the bed is small the wolf will make ferocious dashes up to its border, trying to frighten the little ones so that they will run out on the other side and he can start after them again, but usually the mother has no trouble in holding them.—Forest and Stream.

A Remarkable Operation.

A remarkable operation has been performed in a New York hospital which demonstrates that a depression in the skull can be cured, which has always heretofore been considered impossible. Edward Haicke, a circus performer, whose specialty was lifting heavy weights, began to have epileptic fits about a year ago, and surgeons who examined him found that a depression had been caused in his skull. An incision was made and a section of his skull sawed out, and the brain, which had grown fast to the bone, was cut away. A gold plate was then used to line the remaining section to prevent the brain again knitting to it, and the piece replaced. This worked for awhile, but recently Haicke had another fit. The surgeon removed the trap door in his skull and found that the pressure of the brain had broken the gold plate, and the brain had again become knitted to the skull. As a final effort the gold plate was removed and a thin sheet of celluloid, especially prepared for the purpose, was substituted. Then the trap door was closed and the scalp sewed up. Although this was nearly three weeks ago, there has been no trouble since, and the physicians are confident that the celluloid will never crack nor break, and that the operation will prove a successful one. It is the first time such an operation has ever been performed, and it has attracted much attention.—Detroit Free Press.

Cheney and His Frost Fish.

State Fish Culturist A. N. Cheney tries to read everything bearing upon the subjects of fish and fish culture, but his busy life renders this next to impossible, and his family aid him all they can by marking in the exchanges such articles as might be expected to interest the great fish expert. He tells this story of a recent experience: "If an item is not marked with pencil the papers may be ever so carefully arranged in consecutive order and conveniently placed, and yet I miss it. Very recently I was told that there was an article about frost fish in one of the papers, and it had not been marked, but I could easily find it in a certain paper of such a date, as the caption was, 'Frost Fish' in large letters. It was something past midnight when I got to the frost fish business, and then I searched the file of the particular paper and searched it again without avail. The house was still and I finally gave up the search and retired. The next morning at breakfast I remarked that I had searched for the frost fish, but could not find it, and in the future if articles were not marked I could not undertake to look for them, and the only time to mark an article was when the paper was in hand. My wife said she could find the item at once, as she knew exactly where to look for it. This she did, and handed me a paper containing two sticks of matter headed 'Fish-Frost.' It proved to be a marriage notice of Arthur Fish and Mary A. Frost, with a list of the persons present at the ceremony."—New York Mail and Express.

Primitive American Cooking.

"You can talk about your chefs at Delmonico's or Sherry's, or anywhere else," said an enthusiastic tenderfoot who was on a hunting expedition in the southwest, "but I know a cook that suits me pretty well, I can tell you. There aren't any frills on his cooking and he don't need any truffles or anchovy sauce to go with his dishes, either. I brought into camp a nice, big turkey. Your wild turkey beats your civilized bird all hollow, for the wild gobbler has far more white meat, his breast bone being shorter, and there's as much fine white meat on an eight-pound wild bird as there is on a fat eleven-pound city gobbler.

"Well, what does our cook do but dig a hole about three feet long and a foot wide. Into this he heaped wood until the hole was hot as a furnace. Then the hole was cleared of all ashes and the bird was placed on a spit in the hole which was covered with poles and leaves. Mr. Turkey was well seasoned before being thus interred. We left him there all night and when we opened the hole in the morning an odor came forth that was most delightful, while the bird was as brown as could be. I never tasted anything so nice in all my life. It was like going back to first principles, this primitive cooking. And he could do all kinds of cooking like that. To go with Mr. Bird was the water from the spring which gushed forth from the rocks and beat all your bottled waters, I can tell you. So I say, hail to primitive American cookery; down with your sauces, spices, pastes and fol-de-rol of these imported chefs! Hail to health; down with indigestion, atonic dyspepsia, stomach troubles and kindred ailments of our modern civilization!"—Detroit Free Press.

Mysteries of Bank Treasures.

In one of the old London banks a box was recently found, containing money and valuables, which had not been opened or called for within 160 years, and which now remains without a claimant. Incidents of like sort are not infrequent in banking history, though there is no other recorded instance of a package held in trust remaining so long unexamined. Some years ago the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore discovered a box containing $10,000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the ownership of which could not at first be traced. The coupons for the preceding fifteen years were still attached. It was finally discovered that the bonds belonged to the Hagerstown (Md.) Bank, and had been deposited as collateral. The President of the Hagerstown bank died; the cashier was superseded, and the institution lost all traces of the transaction. The disappearance of the securities, however, always remained an unpleasant mystery until it was thus happily cleared up. In one of the private banking houses of Frankfort, during the first half of the century, a box containing a large sum in money and securities wes deposited for safekeeping, and when called for a few days afterwards could not be found. The banker had himself received it, and, as he supposed, put it in a place of security. He was so overcome by the occurrence that he went home and shot himself. The next day the treasure turned up, safe and sound, the receptacle having in a moment of absence of mind been stored away in an odd corner and overlooked.—New York Tribune.

A Coin That Has Disappeared.

"Though the penny of 1856," observed a numismatist, "was issued in great sufficiency, the coins soon disappeared from circulation, and are held as rarities. They are seldom offered for sale, but those which have been offered brought a large price. There are several theories existing among coins experts as to the disappearance of this penny, being of the older style and large, but the most generally accepted is that the penny was gobbled up in consequence of a rumor which was started on the authority of an employe of the United States mint where the pennies were made. This rumo rwas that in making the composition of the metals for the coin a bar of gold was melted up by mistake for a bar of nickel, and that the reason why the penny disappeared was in consequence of its intrinsic value. The result of this and other stories about the 1856 penny is that though there were just as many coined as there were of '54, '55 or '57 pennies, one of the '56 pennies will today bring nearly one hundren times as much money as those of the other years mentioned. Some numismatists have even gone so far as to test the composition. They found no trace of gold. It is one of the many peculiar things about the scarcity of some coins."—Washington Star.

In Germany the census is taken every five years.

GLOVE MAKING IN AMERICA.

The Industry of Fulton County, New York and Its Importance.

The statement made recently by an importer of gloves that the United States plays an unimportant part in that line has brought the American manufacturers to the front with a statement which shows that the industry is a large one and that thousands of people are engaged in it. In the report prepared by Congressman Lucius N. Littauer for the Committee on Ways and Means, showing the industries of Fulton County, the following figures appear: Men employed in factories making gloves and mittens, 4,000; women employed in the same factories, 7,000; women empolyed making gloves in their homes, 2,000. To these people $5,400,000 is paid annually in wages, and the sales amount to $12,000,000. The capital invested is upward of $5,500,000.

In addition to the glove industry Fulton County is a headquarters for glove leather, employing about 2,000 people in its manufacture who receive per year $1,.50,000 for their work. The centre of the industry is Gloversville, although Johnstown, Mayfield, Northville, Broadalbin and other nearby places contribute largely to the production. Gloves have been made in that locality for over fifty years, and Mr. Littauer, in speaking of the business, said:

"The manufacture of gloves at Gloversville, in a place rather far from the commercial centres, sometimes surprises people, but we who have seen the development of the industry can readily account for it. The place was a centre years ago for the pedlers who sold their wares in the Adirondack region. They took deer skins in exchange for many of their goods, and these they brought to the little village of Gloversville, where the hides were dressed and tanned, and then they were cut and made up into gloves by the women and children. The home-made articles were disposed of again by the very men who brought the raw skins from the shores of Saranac Lake

"The village was still small and difficult of access when its products were known all over the country, and gradually machinery supplanted the primitive manufacturing outfits, factories took the places of shops, and the hamlet, to which a stage came once every week from the nearest railroad town, grew to be a city of 18,000 inhabitants."

The best glove-makers and the most improved glove-making machinery drifted towards Gloversville, and although the supply of material is no longer the Adirondack region, leather gloves of all grades and description are still made there from stock which now comes principally from Central America

A large business is done in Gloversville making gloves for the workingmen "This is the only country in which the workingman's wages and standard of living are such," said Mr. Littauer, "that he can afford to wear a pair of gloves to protect his hands from hard usage at work."—New York Tribune.

The Doll as a Symbol.

The Indians of New Mexico are famous weavers. Incidentally to the business of making large blankets for the real folks, the good mother turns out some little blankets for her children's dolls.

Among the Indians it seems to be quite usual to bury dolls with children. The custom apparently is of great antiquity, for such manikins are often found in old graves in that region. The same practice is followed in parts of Africa, and to some extent it is pursued by the Africans in the United States. In the cemeteries of colored people in the South not only dolls, but all sorts of playthings that belonged to the dead child are placed upon the grave and permitted to remain there. Available facts are scant about the dolls of the savage tribes of the Amazons, who are the nakedest people in the world, many of them wearing no clothes whatever. Perhaps they have no dolls. The natives of Terra del Fuego certainly possess no dolls. They have no art of any kind, their entire attention being constantly absorbed by the very difficult problem of procuring food for a day ahead.

In Europe the business of making dolls is an important and extensive industry. You can purchase in Italy for a few dollars a set of dolls accurately representing all classes of the people, with the whole scheme of national costume. The same may be said of China, India and Japan, in all of which countries the dollmaker plays an important role. The Chinese are very fond of dolls representing mandarins. In Japan you can get dolls illustrating every class, profession and rank from the Mikado down to the humblest peasant. The costumes for Japanese plays, such as Gilbert & Sullivan's "Mikado," are always obtained from dolls. Thus they are sure to be correct in every detail.

Utilizing Water Power.

According to present indications, the waterfalls and rapids in the country will some day be utilized as a generator of electricity. The latest achievement in the way of utilizing power is throwing a large wing dam across the St. Lawrence at the Lachine Rapids. This dam runs out something more than a thousand feet into the river, and takes in an immense body of water. The entire length of the dam is to be occupied by a power-house with an unbroken interior of at least a thousand feet. A large number of minor streams are being used for similar purposes. With a good fall, a force sufficient to run a good-sized dynamo may easily be secured.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 25

Greece up to date keeps defiant and up to date has not been scared by the powers of Europe.

ONE Swallow don't make a summer but can make a deal of trouble among the state pilferers at Harrisburg.

Intelligence may come any hour of a great war breaking out in Europe on the Greece and Turkey difficulty.

IT seems certain the Senate will pull the ugly shark's teeth out of the Dingley-McKinley trust tariff bill that is about to be railroaded thro the House.

THE friends of John Wanamaker are organizing to have him nominated as the anti-Quay candidate for state treasurer.

THERE is a loud cry from conservative Republican quarters against the Dingley tariff bill—it is a bolster for trusts and monopolies.

WHY don't some patriotic member of our state legislature offer a bill to reduce all salaries 20 per ct. and wipe out the useless new offices along with a score of pap-eating clerkships?

Dr. Swallow alludes to some pilfering in preparing Grace church for the sessions of the legislature, and that would make it a dis-grace church.

THE President has appointed Hon. Powell Clayton as minister to Mexico. We were in hopes Dr. Atherton, of this county would be the lucky one, as he has all the abilities for the post.

IT seems plain enough already that the McKinley administration intends to have a tariff enacted that will protect the trusts and monopolies and fleece the people. That's what was predicted and the Dingley bill verifies it. It's rough.

The Mississippi has overflown its banks and flooded the country for miles out from the river, causing many lives to be lost great destruction of property and drowning of immense numbers of live stock. It is one of the most destructive floods caused along that stream.

A Philadelphia member of the Pennsylvania legislature a few days ago offered the proposition that the state should furnish each member of the Senate and House with a gold pen. Early in the session the member from Union county offered a like resolution. As this is decidedly hogish, give the fellows a pig pen.

THE Dingley bill which is the Mc Kinley bill over again means to raise the tariff on wool 25 per cent. above what it was in the original McKinley act and this is supposed to be a great advantage to the poor people of the land who must buy at this increased price blankets, clothing, carpets, etc., which they must have to shelter them from the storm and cold.

Abr. V. Miller is said to be an applicant for the post office at State College. The republicans of the county should generally push his claim for this position. During the recent campaigns he frequently was pointed out as one of the most deserving men in the party. It now would only be consistent to stand by Mr. Miller in this request. We truly believe he is in need of the office and would appreciate it.—Centre Democrat.

IN the Barnesboro coal region of Cambria county the miners have been given the ultimatum of accepting a reduction from the present starving price of five cents per ton for digging or Mr. Barnes informs them that he will put in machines to dig his coal. Bravely enough the men refused to stand the reduction and of course in will go the machines unless the hunger of the families of these men compels them to accept these poor wages. And what's become of "the advance agent of prosperity"?

IT is putting it very mildly to say that the gold Democrats who bolted Bryan, remarks the Pittsburg Post, and supported McKinley on the currency question are thoroughly disgusted at the Dingley tariff bill. Their demand has been that the first act of the new administration should be to bring some sort of order and confidence out of our chaotic currency condition. Instead of that they have a new edition of a trust and monopoly tariff, in some respects more obnoxious than the infamous McKinley job of 1890, which precipitated a political revolution as the Dingley bill will. The swearing is both loud and deep from the gold Democrats. Locally it is heard on the streets, in clubs, in stores and in banks. They have been deceived, humbugged and sold out, and they feel it. The gold Democratic papers that did so much to elect McKinley are boiling over in the anger and bitterness of humiliation. The same may be said of the independent press, so powerful in gaining votes for McKinley last year.

Postmaster General Wilson, after Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, was the most effective of the Democratic bolters. In a letter to the New York "Herald" he characterizes the Dingley bill as "a vast and voluminous scheme of class taxation, the production of public revenues being an incident and entirely subordinate to the purpose of taxing all the American people for the benefit of a small part of the people."

WHAT Rev. Dr. Swallow gave in his testimony on Saturday:

Paying $400 for putting up a flagpole at Scotland school, altho another man offered to do it for $40;

Keeping a bar-room at the same school by its managers;

Giving official Boyer $25 bonus on a contract;

Getting five sets harness for two horses, cost $257;

Buying two horses for $330 for Scotland school which were not worth over $100.

And Swallow has more for these fellows to swallow.

If the Republican party should enact a tariff that will increase the price of merchandise, particularly such as are used in the household, to so great an extent as to be burdensome to the consumer, there will be grave danger of the defeat of the party of honest money at the next election. President McKinley was heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If that prosperity should be long delayed; if the housewife finds her expenses largely increased as the result of the Dingley tariff; if the Dingley bill turn out to be a revenue reducer instead of a revenue provider; if, as the result of continued extravagance in appropriations and of insufficient revenue, the gold reserve should be trenched upon, then will follow another raid on the gold in the Treasury. This would afford the Silverites the opportunity they are eagerly awaiting, and the friends of honest money would go into the next campaign with faint hopes. This is no picture drawn by an alarmist, but it is a sober forecast of what will almost surely come to pass if the Republican party does not act with wisdom, and does not compel the radicals to go to the rear in party counsels. There must be a fair and a just tariff, and there must be rigid economy. Otherwise, the consequences outline themselves clearly.—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In June Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee will be celebrated in England. The fashions of 1837, the year of the queen's accession to the throne, will be revived.

In Philadelphia, on Friday, two men were killed from blows while having "friendly" boxing matches, in imitation of Corbett and Fitzsimons. The men giving the blows are under arrest.

In the Swallow trial on Saturday, the preacher proved that an official got a bonus for a contract. Also that $300 were paid for putting up a flagpole at a school building which another party had offered to do for $40.

Another state capitol fire happened on Saturday in Grace church where the legislature meets. It was caused by an electric light wire and had burnt a hole thro the stairway when discovered. If an electric light wire gets in contact with the liquored breath of some of our legislators, there will be an awful fire.

Some Schuylkill school directors are in very hot water and sure to go to the penitentiary on account of dishonesty in accounts. Right; let other local officers take warning.

At Clearfield, on Saturday, in the M. E. Conference, the ballot for women having representation in the general conference was carried—98 yeas to 93 nays.

Brief fun Hausa Sthross.

Mr. Editor—Ich bin fro os der McKinley elect is warra, for dorich sell warra de stzida feel besser; de hingel fonga aw de gonsa stzite layga, un de kee gevva feel ma, un aw besser milch. De hausa sphringa room do uf unsera sthrose un seema stu grischa for der McKinley, un nuchamole,ains won are net elect war gavest hetta de leit do uf unsera sthrose era lumber harly fakaufa kenna, so hen de boova un chance gricht fer lumber faura noch Lumber Clty; sci hen noch ous gamocht era middawg essa stu grea dot drunna, bis uff aner. Der Ex. S. is gonga stu'm Squire fer stu studera fer en Lawyer, un hut sci essa fafailed bis ar strick cumma is; es naicht mole is ar ovets gonga un hut sich farsimed un is net strick cumma bis der naicht morga. Sis'em no I'cumma es gept un fissel un blibt now dahame un loft sm sthore, un fa'tzaled wos ar galarned hut. Ich will der evva saga es Law studdy'a in P. C. City is all recht, ovver won mere sel fagessed, un es drait ous os mere gait de mait sena, no is es widder recht won mere tzimlich goot I'stchait mit de leit dot drunna.

Now om end dut ar advertiza fer un fotographer aryets, ar dut anyhow sci cousins era picters wisa stu de inhabitants fun unsera sthrose. Well so we ich ous warda cum hare ich uff.

Yoseph Sallfesthaw.

COBURN.

The Largest Sale of the Season Held Last Wednesday.

Our schools closed on Monday at this place.

Mrs. M. D. Rockey, of Tylersville, is visiting her many friends at this place at present.

Miss Kate Garthoff, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday at this place, the guest of her brother.

On account of the almost continued rains the streams are greatly swollen, and the roads are almost impassable.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons slugging match at Ingleby was settled in a Justice' office, with a lot of costs to pay on both sides.

Lewis Snavely has purchased a lot of ground from the Meyer Bros. and will commence the erection of a house thereon at once.

Francis Long of this place has purchased the farm in Haines township formerly the property of the William King estate; consideration $3000.

Blanche Bowersox, who had been making her home at Millheim for the last few months, came home one day last week, and will remain at home for an indefinite time.

The men on the section have been reduced to two, and those to work only three days in a week. The Advance Agent of Prosperity should make an investigation, and bring the railroad company to terms for this action. Great is Hanna and the G. O. P.

The largest sale of the season in this section, took place on Wednesday, on the premises of Reuben Harter, two miles west from here; over one hundred head of live stock was disposed of together with a lot of farming implements.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Many of Our People are Changing Their Place of Residence.

Prof. Korman Spicher closed his term of school on Wednesday.

Sallie Bohn, of Linden Hall, is living with her brother David at Colyer.

Charles Bottorf was visiting at Williamsport; he returned home Saturday.

Alfred Reiber and Cal Kooney made a business trip to Bellefonte Monday.

Ida Floray who spent the winter at State College, is at home with her parents.

Ella Mersinger left for State College last week, where she is engaged in sewing.

James Wagner, the operator at Linden Hall, was visiting friends here over Sunday.

Conrad Lingle, of Colyer, will make sale of his household goods on Saturday, the 27th.

Calvin Spicher left on Saturday for Lock Haven, to take a course in the State Normal College.

J. R. Rockey while out gathering butter and eggs met with an accident, and is in for buying a new apron.

James Wert and wife were in the lower part of the valley a few days last week attending the funeral of a relative.

Michael Shroats, of Philadelphia has been through our part of the valley buying cattle, and is paying fair prices.

John, of Potters Mills, when you call at 1296, North Carpenter Ave., P. C. City, be sure the carpenter is not at home.

Elmer McClellan, one of our industrious and prosperous young men expects to assist Jacob Detweiler in farming this year.

Squire Grove was in our vicinity last week on special business; he is getting quite prosperous in the line of legal business.

Who were those sharp-shooters at Colyer last Monday who had to shoot a half-dozen times at a rooster before they got him.

Annie Lingle, who has been living with John Henry Moyer for the last two years is at present assisting her parents to prepare for moving.

A. B. Lee unser leiber fish peddler hut un business trip camuga scu Bellefonte lesta Mundauge; wos hushed gricked, license utter law.

F. P. Floray and Frank McClellan, two of our accommodating young sportsmen, were visiting at Reedsville over Sunday at the home of Ed. Detweiler.

The wet weather did not seem to interfere with the sale of Henry Moyer; he had a very large crowd and his stock and machinery brought good prices.

Dr. J. F. Alexander has been through our vicinity engaging scholars for his daughter Emily, who expects to give instructions in both instrumental and vocal mnsic.

Emmet Jordan of this place, intends to leave for Joliet, Ill., in the near future; he says there is nothing to be made here; we hope he may find it better out there.

Charles E. McClellan, who is preparing for the ministry at the Central Penna. College at New Berlin, who was home on a visit, left last Monday for College again.

Frank Treaster purchased a lot from Henry Shadow, his father-in-law, and is erecting a summer house thereon for a shelter, as in the near future he intends erecting a fine dwelling.

W. C. Bunnel, of Milroy, was in this vicinity looking up the organ trade, and lodged at the hospitable home of John Henry Moyer; Henry always manages to have a supply of pie and cake on hand.

Rev. W. W. Rhoads, who was appointed by the Conference to the Centre Hall charge, preached his first sermon in the Bethany church at this place on Sunday; we hope that Conference has made a good move and that many souls may find rest through the efforts of Rev. Rhoads.

There will be a great deal of flitting done this spring; Jacob Royer will move on the Henry Emerick farm, in Brush valley; Henry Moyer will move the home which he has purchased from Royer; James Houser will move on the Fleisher farm; John Barr will move on the Stoner farm; Ed. Gentzel to the John Barr property; Henry Lingle to the John Allen farm, and Jacob Smith will move on his own farm.

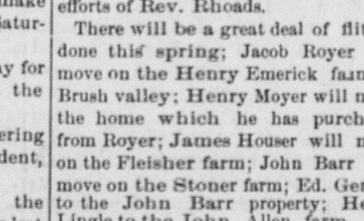
—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

Not How High

But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

If you are able to pay $100 for a bicycle, why be content with any but a



Columbia Bicycle

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nineteen years of reputation for building the best bicycle, backed by the certainty of quality assured by our scientific methods, should mean much to any buyer of a bicycle. There is but one Columbia quality—one Columbia price—

$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Linden Hall House to Rent.

A 2-story brick house, outbuildings, stable, water and fruit on lot, for rent. Apply to R. G. McClellan, on premises, at Linden Hall. 2t

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	85
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	16
Barley	25
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	18
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	5

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 26—At the late residence of Andrew Gregg, west of Centre Hall, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, farm implements, horse gears, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27—At the residence of William Lohr, Centre Hall, beds, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, stoves, carpets, and many other household goods.

MARCH 27—Lewis Corman, at Penn Cave; stoves, beds, carpets, oil-cloth, chairs, tables, and many other household goods.

MARCH 30—Edwin Kuhl, at Centre Hall hotel; cow spring-wagon, truck-wagon, beds, bedding, tables, lamps, dishes, and other household goods.

APRIL 3—Joseph Markle, at the residence of Jesse Markle, 2½ miles south-east of Linden Hall; 1 cow, 3 hogs, truck wagon, spring wagon, plows, cultivators, and household goods of all kinds. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION:—

The Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall having by resolution and vote of said Council determined to submit to the people of said borough the question of increasing the indebtedness thereof to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, have fixed

TUESDAY THE 6th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1897,

as the time for holding a special election in said borough, to obtain the assent of the electors thereof to such increase of indebtedness.

The said election will be conducted by the election officers duly elected according to law and will be held at the usual place of holding elections in said borough, between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and seven o'clock p. m. of the day named.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN.

FIRST: That the amount of the last assessed valuation of taxable property in said borough is,.....$114,538.00

SECOND: That the amount of the existing debt of said borough as authorized by the corporate authorities is,..... $1000.00 of which the sum of $400. have been issued, and the remaining $600. are unissued.

THIRD: The proposed increase of debt is..... $5000. or so much thereof as may be needed for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of said borough.

FOURTH: The per centum of the proposed increase of indebtedness is .0436 plus.

FIFTH: The purpose for which said increase of indebtedness shall be used is to supply the inhabitants of said borough of Centre Hall with a full and abundant supply of pure water for domestic and mechanical use, as well as an abundant supply of water for fire protection therein.

Attest:
E. J. WOLF, Clerk. B. D. BRISBIN, Chief Burgess.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of George P. Rearick, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. O. REARICK, Centre Hall, Pa.
D. H REARICK, Farmers Mills, Pa.
march4-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Katharine Rishel, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. RISHEL, Executor.
mar4-6t Farmers Mills.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—IN THE ORphan's Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of F. P. Vonada, late of Miles township, deceased. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said Court to distribute the balance of the funds in the hands of W. J. Carlin, Administrator, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Wednesday the 7th day of April, A. D 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where those who desire may attend or forever after be debarred from coming in on said fund. W. G. RUNKLE, Auditor.
mch11-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Mary Smith, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the unnersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. W. SMITH, Executor,
mar18-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, two miles west of Centre Hall, consisting of 35 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water; adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply to or address
W. W. HORNER,
feb4.2m Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. PEALER, Adm'r,
Jan21-6t Spring Mills.

DIVORCE NOTICE—

Tammie R. Harman by her next friend Geo. M. Stover, vs. John F. Harman	In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. No. 3 Nov. T. 1896. Sub in Divorce A. V. M.

And now January 27, 1897 it appearing to the Court that the second subpoena issued in the above stated case has been duly returned by the Sheriff *non est inventus*. The Sheriff of Centre County is directed to cause a notice to be published in one newspaper published in Centre County for four successive weeks; require the above named defendant to appear at Bellefonte, Pa. on the fourth Monday of April 1897, to answer to the libel in the above case and to abide the further order of the Court in the premises.
By the Court.
Certified from the record January 27, 1897.
W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff. W. F. SMITH, Prothonotary.
Feb. 19, 1897.

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, situated south east corner of public square in borough of Centre Hall, Pa., known as the Henry Witmer homestead; thereon erected a good dwelling, large barn, and all suitable out-buildings, large gardens, and fine orchard, fruit of all kinds; said barn and gardens on separate lot. Also five acres of land adjoining said homestead which can be laid out in desirable town lots; all in good cultivation.
ISAAC SMITH, Centre Hall.

CAUTION—MY WIFE, SUSAN LONG, HAVing left my bed and board without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against selling her anything on my account as I will pay no bills of her contracting.
J. H. LONG,
mar11-3t Colyer, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg toPhiladelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2 00 p. m ,Sunday, Philadelphia 4,35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m. 10.05 a m, 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. B. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
7 20	7 30	‡3 45	..BELLEF'NTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 24	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	....Hecla Park....	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	....Snydertown....	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	....Clintondale....	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	....Mackeyville....	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	‡8 53	‡5 05	‡9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00	‡7 25
‡10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.	2 40	*5 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....		‡8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....		7 00	5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)		‡4 30	
7 28	‡9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. ‡Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	1¼	7¼	11¼ WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——John Shreffler and sister Miss Kate visited among friends at Aaronsburg last week.

——Isaac Strunk, of Spring Mills, gave us a business call, ordering posters for his sale, 29 inst.

——Mrs. Stiver is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ward, at Bellefonte, and expects to remain several weeks.

——Wagner Geiss closed his school at Oak Hall on Monday, having completed a successful six months term.

——W. W. McCormick and J. C. Miller, two of Potter's bank's leading citizens, were among our pleasant visitors.

——R. D. Musser, one of Gregg's leading citizens, gave us a call, and had his label put into the ranks of the good and true.

——Will Curry gave our sanctum a business call; he is about to flit from Sinking Creek to Uriah Osman's farm above this place.

——Mrs. Elmer Cambell, of Linden Hall, and Mrs. Zeb. Krise, of Lewisburg, daughters of Mrs. Jane Love, visited their mother over Sunday.

——Samuel Kreamer and wife now reside on the second floor of the store building. They moved from the Lohr residence on Church street last week.

——Robert and Joe McNitt, two of Milroy's admirers of blooded stock, invested in Centre county cattle last week, buying them at Samuel Durst's sale.

——Jacob Wagner, who always has a smile and a pleasant thing to say, gave us a call and set his label into '97, and reports health good in that section of Potter.

——Prof. Bitner made a flying visit to our town and rested and chatted an half hour in the Reporter sanctum. He is professor of botany at the Millersville Normal.

——R. M. Magee, esq., of Philadelphia, one of our ex-school supt's, gave our sanctum a pleasant call, and afforded us an hour's interesting chat; the Prof. paid the Reporter a high compliment before he left.

——Daniel Houser returned home last Friday from Philadelphia, where he had gone several days previous to be fitted with an artficial eye. His eye sight is very much improved since he had an optic removed owing to a disease.

——Frank D. Lee, who is farming near Potters Mills, dropped in to see us Tuesday. He moves this spring to the Kauffman farm a short distance from Bellefonte. It is one of the finest in Nittany valley and the land will have equally as good a teller.

WOODWARD.

What Our Correspondent from the Lower End of the Valley Has to Say.

Lots of rain and plenty of mud.

P. S. Dale will move to Oak Hall this spring.

J. J. Orndorf lost one of his best horses last week.

Abe Nearhood, of Rebersburg, had business at this place Tuesday.

A heavy thunder storm passed over this section Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Harriet Luse is dangerously ill with pneumonia with little hopes of recovery.

Theodore Hosterman purchased a new steam saw mill, also a tract of timber land.

Some one entered Catharine Orndorf's smoke house last week and stole a number of hams.

G. H. Corman, of Aaronsburg, canvassed this section with samples of fire clay cooking utensils.

George Harter will be chief engineer on Brungard and Catherman's saw mill at Hartleton, Union county, Pa., this summer.

Some one entered George Weaver's house at Fiedler, one day last week and stole some two dollars belonging to the St. Paul Sunday school.

As your correspondent is about to leave this place, he will let it to some one else to gather the news hereafter, wishing the Reporter and its friends a prosperous year, we will now drop the curtain and step down off the stage, hoping the new correspondent will give you better news items than we have.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Mar. 18	42	34	cloudy.
" 19	44	38	cloudy.
" 20	66	41	part clear.
" 21	62	43	clear.
" 22	58	37	cloudy.
" 23	57	44	cloudy.
" 24	47	33	cloudy.

On 19 day and night, .72 in. rain. On 20, thunder at morning, and thunder gust at noon with .09 in rain including large hail. On 22, all day rain .77 in. On 23, all night, .78 in. rain. On 24, morning, .14 in. rain, and ugly snow squall at noon, and 09. in water.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

The widow of James W. Weiser, formerly of Mifflinburg, age 42 years.

In Mifflinburg, Jacob Doebler, aged 47 years.

In Lewisburg, Joseph W. Shreiner, aged 71 years. He was a prominent citizen and well-known miller.

BRUSH VALLEY.

Breezy Letter from Our Wide-Awake Correspondent.

Dan. Brungard, of Rebersburg, is very ill.

Prof. Hosterman will teach a term of summer school at Rebersburg.

Huston McKibbens and wife, of Parvin, were the guests of Harvey Miller, of Rebersburg, over Sunday.

C. C. Loose, the lively lumberman of Brush valley, finished another lumber job above Emanuel Harters.

On Saturday noon Brush valley experienced her first thunder storm, which was on the first day of spring.

The "Penna. Dutch" which appears in the Reporter is very highly appreciated by its Brush valley readers.

Charles Smull, the new tax collector and old U. S. mail driver, has again the mail route from Rebersburg to Coburn.

Winifred Wolf, of Rebersburg, reports a very pleasant trip during the past week while at Williamsport and Lock Haven.

Ella Brungard and Belle Krebs, of Rote, have been visiting relatives and friends in and around Rebersburg during the last week.

Frank Housman, of Kreamerville, who was unable to do anything the past week on account of the mumps, is again able to get around.

An old timer says that if Corbett had the science of George Schmeltzer, long since departed, Fitz could not have led the blow that reached his heart.

The sales of tenant farmers have been more numerous this spring than at any other time, especially since the inauguration or the advance agent of prosperity.

The belles of Rebersburg are all agog over that proposed summer resort behind the Shultz mountain; they have the charms and Titian locks to catch a lot of foreign counts.

Willis Weaver is attending the many McKinley prosperity sales to buy sheep—but alas! ba, that is to relate, sheep are scarce and hard to find. Better try Angoria goats, ye Bryan man.

Frank Reed, of near Rebersburg, is going into the hound business in the right way; he has his hounds now all sold except four of his choice fox hounds; these dogs are very highly praised.

Howard Miller, one of the Rebersburg merchants, who recently bought Samuel Waite's home and store house, moved his goods into his own store building on the opposite side of the street on Monday; he has a fair store room.

Lydia Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, is sewing this week for our ex-Commissioner's family, John Wolf, near Rebersburg; no doubt Miss Lydia will introduce some of the latest "Paris" styles to the belles in and around Rebersburg.

On Saturday the trout arrived for the new dam which has been made during the winter, behind the mountain, which formerly belonged to Jno. Shultz; the trout which were as small as nully grubbs were put in the dam and stream by Hon. Willis R. Bierly and W. H. Frank on Saturday.

Samuel Bierly, of Tylersville, who spent Saturday and Sunday at the old Bierly homestead near Rebersburg, was delighted to take a general look over the old home which brought to him many sweet and old recollections, where he was born sixty-seven years ago; Samuel, Michael, and Mary are the only members left of the large family.

LINDEN HALL.

The News from Up the Valley as Found by Our Scribe.

Elmer Williams, of Lemont, was seen on our streets Saturday.

Our young friend Harry Potter, was seen in this community Friday last.

Mrs. Wm. Raymond was visiting friends in the eastern part of the county last week.

Mrs. Samuel Ripka was visiting among friends at Coburn during part of last and this week.

Thomas Coble left for Philadelphia last week for treatment; you have our sincere sympathy.

Quite a number of people from this place attended the sale of Samuel Durst near Centre Hall on Thursday last.

John Cummings purchased a new steel wagon last week; he is now fully equipped to do heavy hauling.

Our schools closed this week and the young Americans are again free to shout freedom throughout the land.

Jim Raymond, of Lebanon county, who is visiting friends at this place left on Saturday to spend a few days in Nittany valley.

Rev. W. W. Rhoads, preached his first sermon at this place on Sunday 20th, and delivered a very able discourse; he has our sincere hope for success in this his new field of labor.

OAK HALL.

The Correspondent Chronicles the Weekly Events.

Mrs. Wm. Sellers has been on the sick list for some time.

Daniel Dunkle, of Pleasant Gap, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Barr, of Bellefonte, was visiting at Wm. Sellers this week.

M. C. Gephart, of Millheim, transacted business at this place Friday.

John Corrigan, of State College, was the guest of has grand-parents Sunday.

Our school closed Monday; it is supposed we will have a summer school.

Mrs. Fred Sellers came home last Friday from Philadelphia, to visit her parents.

Moving time is here, and a great many people did their moving this week.

Edward Woomer, of Boalsburg, has the contract for loading the lumber at this station for Mr. Owig.

Henry Gingerich, of Linden Hall and Hammil Boal, of Boalsburg, were noticed in town Wednesday.

Jas. Armstrong, of Potters Mills, came here last week and began work in the factory; he will move his family to this place.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Mighty Warfare."

TEXT: "In the name of God we will set up our banners."—Psalms xx., 5.

I hate war. In our boyhood we may have read the biography of Alexander or of some Revolutionary hero until our young hearts beat high and we wished we had been born over 100 years ago just for the glory of striking down a Hessian. For rusty swords hung up on the rafters and bullets cut out of log houses in which they were lodged during the great strife we had unbounded admiration, or on some public day, clothed in our grandfather's soldierly accouterments, we felt as brave as Garibaldi or Miltiades. We are wiser now, for we make a vast distinction between the poetry and the prose of war. The roll of drums, and the call of bugles, and the champing of steeds foaming and pawing for the battle, a hundred thousand muskets glittering among the dancing plumes, "God Save the King" waving up from clarinets and trumpets and rung back from deep defiles or the arches of a prostrate city, distant capitals of kingdoms illuminated at the tidings, generals returning home under flaming arches and showering amaranths and the shout of empires—that is poetry.

Chilled and half blanketed, lying on the wet earth, feet sore with the march and bleeding at the slightest touch, hunger pulling on every fiber of flesh or attempting to satisfy itself with a scanty and spoiled ration, thirst licking up the dew or drinking out of filthy and trampled pool, thoughts of home and kindred far away while just on the eve of a deadly strife where death may leap on him from any one of a hundred bayonets, the closing in of two armies now changed to a hundred thousand maniacs, the ground slippery with blood and shattered flesh, fallen ones writhing under the hoofs of unbridled chargers maddened with pain, the dreadfulness of night that comes down when the strife is over, the struggle of the wounded ones crawling out over the corpses, the long, feverish agony of the crowded barrack and hospital, from whose mattresses the fragments of men send up their groans, the only music of carnage and butchery, desolate homes from which fathers and husbands and brothers and sons went off, without giving any dying message or sending a kiss to the dear ones at home, tumbled into the soldiers' grave trench, and houses in which a few weeks before unbroken family circles rejoiced now plunged in the great sorrows of widowhood and orphanage—that is prose.

But there is now on the earth a kingdom which has set itself up for conflicts without number. In its march it tramples no grainfield; it sacks no cities; it impoverishes no treasuries; it fills no hospitals; it bereaves no families. The courage and victory of Solferino and Magenta without carnage—the kingdom of Christ against the kingdom of satan—that is the strife now raging. We will offer no armistices. We will make no treaty. Until all the revolted nations of the earth shall submit again to King Emmanuel "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

Every army has its ensigns. Long before the time when David wrote the text they were in use. The hosts of Israel displayed them. The tribe of Benjamin carried a flag with the inscription of a wolf, the tribe of Dan a representation of cherubim, Judah a lion wrought into the groundwork of white, purple, crimson and blue. Such flags from their folds shook fire into the hearts of such numbers as were in the field when Abijah fought against Jehoram, and there were 1,200,000 soldiers, and more than 500,000 were left dead on the field. These ensigns gave heroism to such numbers as were assembled when Asa fought against Zerab, and there were 1,580,000 troops in the battle. The Athenians carried an inscription of the owl, which was their emblem of wisdom. The flags of modern nations are familiar to you all, and many of them so inappropriate for the character of the nations they represent it would be impolitic to enumerate them. These ensigns are streamers borne on the point of a lance and on the top of wooden shafts. They are carried in the front and rear of armies. They unroll from the main topgallant masthead of an admiral's flagship to distinguish it among other ships of the same squadron. They are the objects of national pride. The loss of them on the field is ignominious.

The three banners of the Lord's hosts are the banner of proclamation, the banner of recruit and the banner of victory. When a nation feels its rights infringed or its honor insulted, when its citizens have in foreign climes been oppressed and no indemnity has been offered to the inhabitant of the republic or kingdom, a proclamation of war is uttered. On the tops of batteries and arsenals and custom houses and revenue offices flags are immediately swung out. All who look upon them realize the fact that uncompromising war is declared. Thus it is that the church of Jesus Christ, jealous for the honor of its sovereign and determined to get back those who have been carried off captive into the bondage of satan and intent upon the destruction of those mighty wrongs which have so long cursed the earth and bent upon the extension of the Saviour's reign of mercy, in the name of God sets up its banner of proclamation.

The church makes no assault upon the world. I do not believe that God ever made a better world than this. It is magnificent in its ruins. Let us stop talking so much against the world. God pronounced it very good at the beginning. Though a wandering child of God, I see in it yet the great Father's lineaments. Though tossed and driven by the storms of 6000 years, she sails bravely yet, and as at her launching in the beginning the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy, so at last, when coming into the calm harbor of God's mercy, she shall be greeted by the huzzas of glorified kingdoms. It is not the world against which we contend, but its transgressions. Whatever is obstinate in the will, degrading in passion, harmful in custom, false in friendship, hypocritical in profession—against all this Christ makes onset. From false profession he would tear the mask. From oppression he would tear the rod. From pride he would rend off the plumes. From revenge he would exorcise the devil. While Christ loved the world so much he died to save it, he hates sin so well that to eradicate the last trace of its pollution he will utterly consume the continents and the oceans. At the gate of Eden the declaration of perpetual enmity was made against the serpent. The tumult roundabout Mount Sinai was only the roar and flash of God's artillery of wrath against sin. Sodom on fire was only one of God's flaming bulletins announcing hostility. Nineveh and Tyre and Jerusalem in awful ruin mark the track of Jehovah's advancement. They show that God was terribly in earnest when he announced himself abhorrent of all iniquity. They make us believe that, though nations belligerent and revengeful may sign articles of peace and come to an amicable adjustment, there shall be no cessation of hostilities between the forces of light and the forces of darkness until the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord. Affrighted by no opposition, discouraged by no temporary defeats, shrinking from no exposure, every man to his position, while from the tops of our schoolhouses and churches and seminaries and asylums "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

There are nonprofessors who have a very correct idea of what Christians ought to be. You have seen members of the church who were as proud as Ahab and lied as badly as Ananias and who were as foul hypocrites as Judas. You abhor all that. You say followers of Christ ought to be honorable, humble and self denying and charitable and patient and forgiving. Amen. So they ought. Come into the kingdom of Christ, my hearer, and be just that glorious Christian that you have described. Every church has enough stingy men in it to arrest its charities, and enough proud men in it to grieve away the Holy Ghost, and enough lazy men in it to hang on behind till its wheels, like Pharaoh's chariots, drag heavily, and enough worldly men to exhaust the patience of the very elect, and enough snarly men to make appropriate the Bible warning, "Beware of dogs." If any of you men on the outside of the kingdom expect to make such Christians as that, we do not want you to come, for the church has already a million members too many of just that kind. We do not want our ranks crowded with serfs when we can have them filled with zouaves.

There are men now, as in Christ's time, possessed of seven devils. In some instances it seems as though at conversion only six of these evil spirits were cast out, while there remains still one in the heart—the devil of avarice, the devil of lust or the devil of pride. Men of the world, if you would be transformed and elevated by the power of the gospel, now is the time to come. It is no mean ensign I lift this hour. It is a time-honored flag. It has been in terrific battle. Draggled in the dust of a Saviour's humiliation from Bethlehem to Calvary. Rent by hell's onslaught, the spears of a maddened soldiery and the hands of men who said, "Let him be crucified." With this ensign in His bleeding hand the Saviour scaled the heights of our sin. With this He mounted the walls of perdition, and amid its very smoke and flame and blasphemy He waved His triumph, while demons howled with defeat and heaven

Thronged His chariot wheels
And bore Him to His throne,
Then swept their golden harps and sung,
The glorious work is done.

Again, when a grand victory has been won, it is customary to announce it by flags floating from public buildings and from trees and from the masts of ships. They are the signal for eulogy and rejoicing and festivity. So the ensign which the church hoists is a banner of victory. There was a time when the religion of Christ was not considered respectable. Men of learning and position frowned upon it. Governments anathematized its supporters. To be a Christian was to be an underling. But mark the difference. Religion has compelled the world's respect. Infidelity, in the tremendous effort it has made to crush it, has complimented its power. And there is not now a single civilized nation but in its constitution or laws or proclamations pays homage to the religion of the cross. In the war in India, when Sir Archibald Campbell found, in an hour of danger, that the men he ordered to the field were intoxicated, and asked for the pious men whom the Christian Havelock had under his management, he said: "Call out Havelock's saints. They are never drunk, and Havelock is always ready." That Christianity which gathered its first trophies from the fishermen's huts on the shore of Galilee now has Samsonian strength thrown upon its shoulders and has carried off the gates of science and worldly power. We point not to the fortresses and standing armies and navies as the evidence of the church's progress. We point to the men whom Christ has redeemed by His blood.

What if arsenals and navy yards do not belong to the church? We do not want them. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual and mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds. The world and satan have no idea of the strength and heroism which God will yet let out against the forces of darkness. As yet they have had only one round from the first regiment. The Lord of Hosts will soon appear in the field at the head of his troops. Depend upon it that when God inspires the soul with a new life he puts in it the principle of "never give up." In all ages of the church there have been those who have had a faith that was almost equal to sight, looking through persecution and reverses with as much expectation as through palpable achievements. There have been men for Christ who have acted as did the favorite troops of Brien, attacked by Fitzpatrick of Ossory. The wounded soldiers begged that they might enter the fight with the others. They said, "Let stakes be stuck in the ground and suffer each of us, tied to and supported by one of these stakes, to battle in the ranks by the side of a sound man." It is said that 700 or 800 men, pale and emaciated from former wounds and thus supported by the stakes, struggled through the combat. Thus has it been that multitudes of the children of God, though feeling themselves weak and wounded—perhaps in body, perhaps in estate, perhaps in soul—supported by the staff of God's promise, have warred it up to the hilt in the subjugation of a world of wickedness.

We are mighty in this cause, for we have the help of the pious dead. Messengers of salvation from high heaven, they visit the field. They stand behind us to keep us from ignominious retreat. They go before us to encourage us in the strife. The McCheynes, and the Paysons, and the Martyrs, and the Brainerds, an uncounted multitude of the glorified, are our coadjutors. Have you heard the Swiss tradition? The herdsmen say that three great leaders of the Helvetic nation, though seemingly dead, are only lying down under the ground in their old time dress, refreshing themselves with sleep, and that if at any time the liberties of their country are in danger they will immediately spring to their feet and drive back the enemy. May I not have the thought that if ever the church of the blessed Christ shall be threatened with destruction by the foes which seem too great for her strength the Lord himself will not only come to the deliverance, but those great ancients who have seemed to be sleeping among the dead shall immediately hear the trumpet blast of the church militant, and, full armed, spring back to their old positions in the ranks of God, with the battlecry, "More than conquerors through Him that loved us?" Although we have already much to encourage us in the work of the world's evangelization, yet we must confess that much of our time has been consumed in planting our batteries and getting ready for the conflict. We have not yet begun to preach. We have not yet begun to pray. We have not yet begun to work. On the coast of heathendom are missionary stations. They have scarcely yet begun to accomplish what they propose. It takes some time to dig the trenches and elevate the standard and direct the great guns. From what I hear I think they are about ready now. Let but the great Captain wave the signal, and the ringing of celestial weaponry shall quake every dungeon of hell and sound up among the thrones of heaven. Pagodas and temples shall tumble under the shock and besotted nations shall fly from their idols and superstitions, shouting like the confounded worshipers of Baal: "The Lord, He is the God! The Lord, He is the God!"

We go not alone to the field. We have invincible allies in the dumb elements of nature. As Job said, we are in league with the very stones of the field. The sun by day and the moon by night, directly or indirectly, shall favor Christianity. The stars in their courses are marshaled for us, as they fought against Sisera. The winds of heaven are now as certainly acting in favor of Christ as in reformation times the invincible armada in its pride approached the coast of England. As that proud navy directed its guns against the friends of Christ and religious liberty, God said unto his winds, "Seize hold of them," and to the sea, "Swallow them." The Lord, with his tempests, dashed their hulls together and splintered them on the rocks until the flower of Spanish pride and valor lay crushed among the wares of the seabeach. All are ours. Aye, God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost are our allies!

The Mohammedans, in their struggle to subjugate the world, had passages from the Koran inscribed on the blades of their scimiters, and we have nothing to fear if, approaching the infidelity and malice that oppose the kingdom of Christ, we shall have glittering on our swords the words of David to the giant, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied."

Now the church goes forth bearing precious seed, but after awhile it will be the sheaf binding, and reaper angels shall shout the harvest home. Now it is tents and marching and exposure, but then, in the ranks of prostrate iniquity and on the very walls of heaven, "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

The earth sends up its long, deep groan of pain and clanks the great chains of its bondage and cries by the voice of sea and land and sky, "How long, O Lord, how long?" There was a tradition on the other side of the water that the daughter of Lir was transformed into a bird of the air and that she wandered for hundreds of years over river and lake until the arrival of Christianity and that at the stroke of the first cathedral bell her spirit was freed. Uncounted millions of our race by the power of sin and satan have been transformed into a state of wretchedness, and they wander like the poor daughter of Lir, but they shall after awhile be released. When the great church of Christ shall in those darkened lands from its tower ring out the glad tidings of the gospel, then millions of wandering souls shall find rest in a Saviour's pity and a Saviour's love, transported from the kingdom of satan into the kingdom of God's dear Son.

By and by you would hardly know the earth if you saw it. The world as a whole shall be as greatly improved as the individual heart by conversion. Fraud, leaving its trickery, will go to work for an honest living. Knavery shall begin to make righteous bargains. Passion shall answer to the control of reason. Scoffers shall be changed into worshipers and skeptics into Bible lovers. Christ shall begin His reign on earth. Whether He shall descend on to the earth in person and establish a government at Jerusalem, I cannot say, but it will be an era of more than Augustan splendor. That is enough. Knowing this, we can never despair. But as we see the church of Christ putting on her beautiful garments and arising to shine we will say, with the enthusiasm of Oliver Cromwell, who, standing before his sick and famine-stricken soldiers at Dunbar, saw the sun rising out of the morning mist and, pointing to it with his sword, uttered a prayer which hurled his men upon the crushed foe like a sky full of thunderbolts: "Arise, O God! Let thine enemies be scattered." With the ear of faith I catch the sound of the latter day glory. Church of Christ, unsheath thy sword and this moment into the battle! In the name of Christ, march on! Upon every school and hospital, upon every banker's desk and merchant's counter, upon every chemist's laboratory and astronomer's tower, upon shepherd's hut and woodsman's cabin, upon ship's deck and sailor's hammock, far out on the sea and high up in the mountain, before the gaze of nations, under the plaudits of heaven, "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

My subject has taught you that in this contest we are not without ensigns and colors. All we want now is men to carry them. Before I sit down I must propose to each of you this great honor. Becoming a Christian is not so ignoble a thing as many have thought it. "It makes a man stoop," you say. I know it, but it is only the stoop of an heir of royalty who on his knees is to receive a crown of dominion. We want standard bearers in all pulpits, in all places of business—everywhere. I do not ask you how old you are nor how young, how weak or how strong, how dull or how sharp, nor what your home, nor who your ancestors. Without any condition, without any reserve, in the name of the God of Israel, I offer you the honor of carrying the church's ensigns. Do not be afraid of the assaults of a world whose ranks you desert nor of devils who will oppose you with infernal might. It were more blessed to fall here than stand anywhere else. It were more of an honor, engaged with Christ, to be trampled underfoot with this army of banners than, opposing Christ, to be buried, like Edward I., in Egyptian porphyry.

You know in ancient times elephants were trained to fight and that on one occasion, instead of attacking the enemy, they turned upon their owners, and thousands were crushed under the strokes of their trunks and the mountain weight of their step. These mighty opportunities of work for Christ may accomplish great things in overthrowing the sin of the world and beating to pieces its errors, but if we do not wield them aright these very advantages will in ungarded moments turn terribly upon us and under their heels of vengeance grind us to powder. Rejected blessings are sevenfold curses. We cannot compromise this matter. We cannot stand aside and look on. Christ has declared it, "All who are not with me are against me." Lord Jesus, we surrender.

The prophecies intimate that there shall before the destruction of the world be one great battle between truth and unrighteousness. We shall not probably see it on earth. God grant that we may see it, bending from the battlements of heaven. On the side of sin shall be arrayed all forms of oppression and cruelty, led on by infamous kings and generals; the votaries of paganism, led on by their priests; the subjects of Mohammedanism, following the command of their sheiks. And gluttony and intemperance and iniquity of every phase shall be largely represented on the field. All the wealth and splendor and power and glory of wickedness shall be concentrated on that one decisive spot and, maddened by 10,000 previous defeats, shall gather themselves up for one last terrible assault. With hatred to God for their cause and blasphemy for the battle cry, they spread out over the earth in square beyond square and legion beyond legion, while in some overhanging cloud of blackness foul spirits of hell watch this last struggle of sin and darkness for dominion.

Scattered by the blasts of Jehovah's nostrils, plunder and sin and satanic force shall quit the field. As the roar of the conflict sounds through the universe all worlds shall listen. The air shall be full of wings of heavenly cohorts. The work is done, and in the presence of a world reclaimed for the crown of Jesus and amid the crumbling of tyrannies and the defeat of satanic force and amid the sound of heavenly acclamations the church shall rise up in the image of our Lord, and with the crown of victory on her head and the scepter of dominion in her hand in the name of God shall set up her banners. Then Himalaya shall become Mount Zion, and the Pyrenees Moriah, and the oceans the walking place of Him who trod the wave crests of Galilee, and the great heavens become a sounding board which shall strike back the sound of exultation to the earth till it rebound again to the throne of the Almighty. Angels of the Apocalypse, fly, fly! For who will stand in the way of thy might or resist the sweep of thy wing?

A GREAT WAGON TRAIN.

Sixty Horses Hauling It to the De La Mar Mines in Utah.

P. B. McKeon left Milford, Utah, for De La Mar the other day with the heaviest team train ever undertaken under like condition of roads. With seventy-five miles of very muddy roads he is attempting to transport with sixty horses 60,000 pounds of heavy machinery loaded on three wagons. This outfit is accompanied by other outfits, and as the train pulled out over the hills to the west it looked not unlike some circus attempting to invade the western country.

It will require an immense amount of oats and hay to feed the teams, and will keep two four-horse teams busy hauling water. It is expected that for miles the axles of the heaviest-loaded wagons will drag the ground. This machinery is for the De La Mar mines. The new plant consists of many carloads of machinery, nearly all of which is now on the road between Milford and the mine.

NEW ARMY POLICY.

The Public No Longer to Be Allowed to Visit Forts.

General Miles, commanding the United States army, has issued a general order prohibiting, in the strictest terms, the admission of any person, except officers of the Navy or Government employes, to any lake or sea coast defences without a permit from the commandant of the place. Moreover, such permits are to be given only for true military purposes, and under no conditions are written or pictorial descriptions of such defenses to be made without authority from the Secretary of War.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

Thinning Fruit—Starting Plants in Sods—Re-enforcing Stable Manure—Chickens Reared on Milk.

RE-ENFORCING STABLE MANURE.

While stable manure is lying in heaps it is a good plan to add to the pile slops from the chamber, together with such mineral fertility as the manure is most in need of. The German potash salts are particularly valuable for this purpose, as they will unite with the ammonia as given off by the fermenting heap, and thus prevent waste of its most valuable ingredient.

CHICKENS REARED ON MILK.

A special breed of chickens—known as the poulet de lait or poulet mignon—has been reared in France for eating purposes. The fowls are hardly larger than a pigeon, and when cooked are said to appeal particularly to gourmets. The chickens themselves are reared on a diet of boiled milk and barley flour, which makes them plump, and gives their flesh a particular delicacy.—St. Louis Star.

THE BEAN WEEVIL.

F. Bowen, of Missouri, states that when beans raised last summer were threshed during the winter, nearly all of them contained insects. What can be done to prevent this trouble next season? In the absence of specimens, says Professor S. A. Forbes, of the Illinois Experiment Station, I suppose that the insect infesting the beans is the common bean weevil. This insect lays its eggs primarily on the bean pod in the field, and the larvae hatch and enter the beans, but usually not in great numbers. The adults begin to emerge in the fall, and if in stored beans will immediately commence laying eggs for a new brood, which in turn gives rise to another, and so on, until the whole lot becomes infested. This destruction may be stopped by placing the beans in a tight vessel or box with a small quantity of bisulphide of carbon, the fumes of which are penetrating and very poisonous. This is best done outdoors, as the vapor is injurious and inflammable; but it quickly escapes when the vessel is opened and leaves no trace or effect upon the beans. In any case, the beetles should not be allowed to escape and produce another generation of larvae in the field. Beans injured by this weevil are unfit for planting.

THINNING FRUIT.

The Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station last year tried an experiment in thinning fruit, whose result was reported by Professor S. A. Beach. Three methods were tried. First, all inferior fruit was picked off, and where the fruit grew in clusters only one specimen was allowed. Second, the same as above, except the fruit was further thinned, so as not to leave specimens nearer than four inches. The third method left no specimens nearer than six inches. Some rows were left without thinning. The gain in first-class fruit was great by all of these methods over the rows left unthinned. The second method was preferred. It required twice as long to thin the fruit by No. 2 method as it did to harvest the crop. Mr. S. D. Willard advised raking apples off with steel rakes, while the fruit was small. This should be done on alternate rows, and the trees thus thinned would be perfect fruit buds for a crop next year. Mr. Collamer, of North Parma, picked off 150 barrels of fruit from his trees while the fruit was one to two inches in diameter. His apples sold for $1,350 for 1,000 barrels, which is much better than having twice the number of barrels, most of them hardly saleable at any price. It is not likely that it will anywhere be necessary to thin the apple crop next season, but this lesson from the great apple crop of 1896 will be useful for future use.

STARTING PLANTS IN SODS.

Lima beans, squashes and melons do nicely by starting them in sods. Take some close cropped turf from a rich pasture, cut it to fit a strawberry basket and reversing it, place it in the basket, and loosen up the soil, mix in some superphosphate or rich compost, and sow the seed. The seed should be sown about six weeks before it will be safe to place the plants in the open ground. The hardening off, that is, inuring to outdoor conditions, is a very important part of spring plant management. Two weeks before the time to finally transplant, place the plants in a shallow trench out of doors, having a rim of boards high enough to secure head room for the plants. The soil taken from the trench should be banked around the rim. A tight board covering at night will protect from frost, and such a cover may be cheaply made by taking dry goods boxes, cleating sides and top and bottom, so they will not fall to pieces, and sawing them off close to each end. This will give six covers which will serve for a cold frame twenty-eight inches wide and sixteen to twenty feet long, according to the size of the box, and a box will not cost more than forty or fifty cents. In nights when there is no probability of frost, the covers may be left off.

Thrifty growth, frequent transplanting, and careful but thorough hardening are the secrets of strong, early, tough vegetable plants. It is always desirable to put in plenty of seed, as they seem to come up much better than when sown thinly. A certain amount of heat is engendered in sprouting, which helps the temperature of the soil, and the plants are of mutual benefit in cracking the soil, just as many hands at the raising of a building makes light work for all. The most advanced plant growers do not now water upon the surface, but have a shallow tank in which the flat box of plants is set until the soil is thoroughly saturated. This prevents baking and washing of the surface.

FEEDING VALUE OF GRAIN.

The various grains produced on the farm have a low value now when sold in their gross form. A man may haul thirty bushels of corn to town in some parts of the country, and take back but about $3 for it. The worth of his time, labor and team is equal to half of this, and ususally more. When the labor of caring for the crop and gathering is considered, the corn grower has nothing whatever for the use of his land. The condition is deplorable in the case of the renter who must give one-third of the crop to his landlord.

The growing of corn and oats west of the Missouri River is, therefore, not at all profitable, if produced with the intention of selling outright. The farmer must plan to reap the manufacturer's profit by feeding it out on his own ground. It is ordinarily estimated that twelve bushels of corn fed in the wasteful way on the average farm should produce 100 pounds of pork. This means more than 20 cents per bushel for the corn, at the average price of gross pork during the past six months.

It is true that the farmer's labor is increased to take care of the hogs. It is also true that the hogs furnish employment to the farmer. If the farmer produces 1,200 bushels of corn, and by feeding it to his stock secures $120 additional for it, this means $10 per month for the year, payment for his pains, which should not amount to more than one-fourth of his time. This estimate, however, is but an exceptional one. The very careful stock grower will realize double this amount on an average with all kinds of meat producing stock, as average returns during any period of ten years. The worth of the grain is not to be computed from the direct returns which follow feeding it out. The combination of grain in moderate amounts with hay, fodder and other rough food gives the grain usually a much enhanced value.

Besides this, a judicious mixture of several kinds of grain usually forms a ration which yields greater returns than any single grain alone. There is further economy in feeding a particular grain at a certain stage of the animal's growth. During a considerable part of the summer and autumn, it is economy to feed no grain whatever to some of the stock. Again, under other circumstances, it is the poorest economy to neglect feeding plenty of grain. In winter, the weather is below zero, nearly every domestic animal should have a moderate ration of the most condensed form of one or more of the grains produced on the farm. The animal nature calls for fuel to maintain the heat of the body at this time.

A considerable waste of flesh and vital energy follows a neglect to supply heat-producing food. Buildings and proper shelter from the winds form a substitute in part for heat-producing food. In the milder climate, in winter, plenty of dry hay or other provender tends to balance up the ration of grazing, roots, vegetables, etc. In the frosty weather the animals will find considerable worth in the dry food, whatever it be, and this dry food may be used as a substitute for corn or other grain when such condensed food is not available.

The farmers who can in no way provide stock to consume their grain, should make every possible exertion to carry over for another year as great a portion as can be held, as there is probability of much better value within the coming twelve months.

With the great amount of cheap money talked about now, honest men should be able to borrow a moderate amount of funds on good, sound grain that is carefully stored.

Every effort should be made to grow pigs and lambs the coming season.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Sow your tomato seed now in boxes if you want early plants.

Clean out the poultry houses and spread lime about the premises.

Scrape all the scale lice off the fruit trees, and hunt out every nest of insects.

A good qualtiy of clover hay cut fine and steamed makes an excellent food for laying hens if mixed with the soft food

Have pigs come early and allow them to run with the sows, giving all the corn they will eat until weaned. Keep old sows for raising strong pigs.

Trees for the home are a great ornament and comfort. But set too close to the dwelling they become a menace to health by encouraging dampness.

It will pay you to breed your farm mares this year, if they are good ones. If they are not, keep selling and trading until you get good ones. A good team tells a good farmer.

Don't forget to soak your seed potatoes ten hours in a solution composed of 1 part corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water, and you will have a crop of smooth potatoes this year.

Usually barn yard manure posesses too much nitrogen for a well balanced fertilizer, and the use of acid phosphate and posash salts in addition is needful. Good wood ashes with the manure will be beneficial

When an animal does not thrive it is not always necessary to resort to medicines. Itt may happen that salt is needed, or that linseed meal will prove a remedy. The cause should be considered before first attempting a cure for an ailment.

ANIMAL EXTINCTION.

How Sport and Fashion are Devastating the Animal Kingdom.

How extensive and rapid are the changes occurring in the fauna of the world may not, perhaps, be generally realized. Race after race of animals has disappeared from the globe through the operation of natural causes, but the chief responsibility for the destruction must be placed at the door of man. The extinction of the great auk, or penguin, and the rytina, or arctic seacow, is of comparatively recent date; the bison is nearly on his last legs—except those the curators of the museums will supply him with—and the walrus has become very scarce Ten years ago peccaries were abundant in Texas, but hogskin goods came into vogue, fifty cents apiece were offered for peccary hides, and in five years' time the peccary had practically become extinct The famous halibut is becoming more difficult to find with each recurring season, and no longer is Chesapeake Bay the inexhaustible source of supply of the succulent oyster.

For years the danger of the elephant becoming extinct has been pointed out by scientists on account of the immense annual slaughter of these exceedingly useful, if ponderous animals, and the British government in India has been repeatedly warned to exercise authority in the matter This beast plays such an important part in the military, as well as in the domestic, economy of the British government in India that the authorities have at last taken alarm at the decreasing numbers of the animal, and have at length decided on instituting repressive regulations regarding their slaughter

These are to be very stringent and to be rigidly enforced. Elephant hunting will no longer be permitted as a mere pastime, and due supervision will be exercised over the trade in ivory. To supply the world with ivory necessitates the death, every year, of 100,000 elephants; and if these were placed in single file they would make a procession 180 miles long. So rapidly, of late years, has the elephant been done to death that the next generation of museum visitors will be gazing at his remains with the same interest that we do, now, at the remains of the mastodon.

Fashion—that inexorable dame whose dictates must be executed if the heavens fall—is responsible for much of the destruction of both beasts and birds. It was the demand for its feathers that brought about the extinction of the great auk—the only bird in the northern hemisphere that enjoyed the proud distinction of being incapable of flight—being ruthlessly killed by thousands, both in Europe and in the north of America, until, about 1840, it was no longer to be found. Seals, despite the restrictions placed around their killing; fur-bearing animals of all kinds; birds of gay plumage; alligators, crocodiles and reptiles of every variety, are being decimated to satisfy the insatiable demands of fashion. Among the items at one single sale in London, Eng., recently, were the following: 6,000 birds of paradise, 5,000 Impeyan pheasants, 400,000 humming birds, 360,000 skins of fur-bearing animals, and 250,000 'possum and 30,000 monkey skins The fashionable sealskin sacque demands the lives of 200,000 fur seals every year, and fully 1,000,000 hair seals are annually slaughtered.

At the door of the sportsman also lies some of the responsibility for the extinction of animals. In South Africa the zebra is no longer to be seen in his accustomed haunts, and the giraffe is met with but seldom.

Death By a Mask.

Death has come to a happy home at Muncy, Penn., just because a little eight-year-old girl, Margaret Colley, had a new mask hideous in the extreme, and was crazy to use it. She frightened the children with it. They screamed and ran away, and Margaret jumped with delight.

"Boo!" she shrieked, dancing into the home of William Priest, where he and his young wife were romping with their first born, their little two-year-old baby boy, Walter.

The joke was a huge success. Walter screamed. Mr. and Mrs. Priest looked up. There was little Margaret dancing in her false face. Walter sank into his mother's arms, hiding his face and convulsed with fear. In another minute he was in convulsions and frothing at the mouth.

Little Margaret tore off her mask and tried to caress and reassure the little one. She failed utterly. Two physicians were summoned.

All night long little Walter shrieked in his delirium. Next morning he was too weak to do anything but lie in his tiny crib and sob convulsively. At noon the baby died.—New York World.

Cure for Corpulency.

A physician who makes a specialty of physical culture and the reduction of obesity tells a rather amusing story of a sidewalk peddlar who came to him for some remedy to check his growing corpulency. The man was a dealer in toy balloons, and the most prominent portion of his frame was his abnormally large abdomen. The physician prescribed no drugs, but advised the man to change his line of goods, and to offer for sale some mechanical toy that would be displayed on the sidewalk. The new prescription obliged the patient to stoop over two or three hundred times a day, and the doctor declares it to be a fact that in three months' time this exercise, without diet or medicine, had reduced the man's girth eleven inches.—Harper's Bazar.

For the year ending June 30, 1896, the net earnings of the 172,369 miles of railways in the United States were $368,675,047.

Wise as an Owl.

The owl is said to be the wisest of birds because he keeps both eyes and ears wide open, says nothing and keeps up a good deal of thinking. When sciatica takes hold of a man, he is wisest who says nothing but keeps his eyes and ears open for the best remedy, who thinks and knows it may result in crippling, and who finds by trial that St. Jacobs Oil is the best known remedy for its treatment and permanent cure. It penetrates to the seat of the excruciating pain, soothes and cures it, and prevents what sometimes happens—the use of the surgeon's knife to get rid of the torment. The owl thinks and then acts quickly, and the sciatica sufferer should act promptly to arrest the progress of the disease and to restore the nerve by the use of St. Jacobs Oil to its natural condition.

A man can make a resolution to be strictly truthful and stand some show of keeping it so long as he meets on woman.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Next to the pleasure of admiring the woman we love is that of seeing her admired.

Comfort Costs 50 Cents.

Irritating, aggravating, agonizing Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and all other itching skin diseases are quickly cured by the use of Tetterine. It is soothing, cooling, healing. Costs 50 cents a box, post paid—brings comfort at once. Address J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

It is curious that one should take the trouble to file a bill; filing a bill does not reduce it in size.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Misunderstandings and neglect occasion more mischief in this world than even malice and wickedness.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

To be stupid when inclined and dull when you wish is a boon that only goes with high friendship.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Reason should direct and appetite obey.

SCROFULA SWELLINGS

On Our Boy's Neck Grew Larger and Larger

Until we became alarmed. In May we purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the child began taking it. We gave our son Hood's Sarsaparilla until the sore was entirely healed. He is now permanently cured." W. C. KREAMER, Milesburg, Pa. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GET RICH quickly; send for "300 Inventions Wanted." EDGAR TATE & Co., 345 B'way, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

The Most Valuable Spots on Earth.

Probably the most valuable spots on the face of the earth (as the burial-sites in Westminster Abbey cannot be bought with gold) are the four corners where Wall street touches Broad, and the two where it meets Broadway. I cannot guess how large a price any one of these might bring in the market now; but a million dollars and half a million more were recently paid for five lots on Broadway opposite Bowling Green. This was the value of the land alone, as the old buildings it bore were at once to be torn down; yet, says Philip Hone, a lot in just this place sold in 1829 for only $19,500. As late as 1840 lots on Cortlandt street could be had for $1,000, or even for $700. But a year or two ago the corner of Liberty street and Nassau, measuring seventy-nine feet along the one, 112 along the other, and about 100 feet in depth, brought $1,250,000, and this, again, for the sake of the land alone.—Century.

Sea of Azov Frozen Over.

The first time in the remembrance of the living generation the Sea of Azov is frozen over solid. The Don River and the Sea of Azov froze very suddenly in a rather unexpected way, and as a consequence a number of vessels were taken unawares and stopped on their way. More than twelve steamers are helpless in the ice between Azov and Rostov, and a large number of vessels are dispersed in various parts of this immense frozen shoot of water, first tossed about by the violent storm and then held fast in the glacial embrace. While the River Don has frequently frozen over there is no record of the Sea of Azov having frozen solid in this century.

Queen Victoria Writes Many Letters

Queen Victoria is one of the busiest of women when it comes to attending to her mail. She writes many letters herself, using white paper with a narrow edge of black, and always writing with black ink. She invariably sends personal letters to the members of the royal family on all birthdays and other anniversary occasions, and letters of condolence and congratulation to relatives.

Lots of News.

Mrs. Gadabout—What was the news at the sewing circle to-day, my dear?

Mrs. Onthego—Mrs. Buddins has a new cook and Mrs. Remnant has the same one she got two days ago.—Philadelphia North American.

A 4-year-old boy in Georgia is said to weigh 90 pounds, wears a No. 7 hat and a No. 6 shoe.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

We shall be more apt to "know each other there," if we do not forget each other here.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The less dignity a man has the more he asserts it.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

To open the gates of Paradise two must turn the key.

Frank James in a New Role.

Frank James as a guard on express trains carying large amounts of money or valuables is one of the novelties the express people are now arranging. Negotiations have been in progress now for several weeks, but the probabilities are that they will be closed up within a few days. The effect of James' name, in view of his former prowess in robbing trains himself, is what the express companies are aiming after. They do not know, they say, that he could stop a determined robber any more than one of their own messengers, but they think the ordinary train robber would hesitate to tackle him. James is willing to accept the position, and guarantee that no train in his charge will be robbed except over his dead body, with one single provision, and that is that the express people put up a bond of $20,000, this amount to go to his widow in case of his death. The express people are inclined to yield to this, though there is some opposition. James has been firm in standing out for it, and will not go out on the road unless the bond is fixed up to his satisfaction. Since he became a respectable and law-abiding citizen he has taken very good care of his family, and he does not propose to commence doing anything else now. When the negotiations were first begun he was asked if he could shoot with both hands.

"Well," he replied, "it used to be that I could, and I guess I have not forgotten how yet."

James has been working steadily for some time, but has never been able to make an exorbitant salary, and for that reason would be willing to take the risk of this venture. As one of his friends says: "It is not as much risk as he has taken on hundreds of occasions before, when out on one of his raids. The only difference would be that in this he would have the law on his side."

Woman's Nerves.

Mrs. Platt Talks About Hysteria.

When a nerve or a set of nerves supplying any organ in the body with its due nutriment grows weak, that organ languishes.

When the nerves become exhausted and die, so to speak, the organ falls into decay. What is to be done? The answer is, do not allow the weakness to progress; stop the deteriorating process at once!

Do you experience fits of depression, alternating with restlessness? Are your spirits easily affected, so that one moment you laugh and the next fall into convulsive weeping?

Again, do you feel something like a ball rising in your throat and threatening to choke you, all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to light and sound, pain in ovary, and pain especially between the shoulders, sometimes loss of voice and nervous dyspepsia? If so, you are hysterical, your uterine nerves are at fault. You must do something to restore their tone.

Nothing is better for the purpose than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it will work a cure. If you do not understand your symptoms, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will give you honest, expert advice, free of charge.

MRS. LEVI F. PLATT, Womleysburg, Pa., had a terrible experience with the illness we have just described. Here is her own description of her sufferings:

"I thought I could not be so benefited by anything and keep it to myself. I had hysteria (caused by womb trouble) in its worst form. I was awfully nervous, low-spirited and melancholy, and everything imaginable.

"The moment I was alone I would cry from hour to hour; I did not care whether I lived or died. I told my husband I believed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would do me good. I took it and am now well and strong, and getting stouter. I have more color in my face than I have had for a year and a half. Please accept my thanks. I hope all who read this and who suffer from nervousness of this kind will do as I have done and be cured."

LIFE ON THE "BANKS."

HARDSHIPS AND PERILS OF THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

Battles with Wind and Weather—A Rough Set of Men, but Good at Heart—Trawling for Cod—An Affecting Incident.

Recently, writes a Wasnington Star correspondent, I spent several weeks in the famous old fishing town of Gloucester, and while there visited the Gloucestermen on board their vessels, talked with them for hours on the wharves and watched them at work on the Grand Banks and during their leisure moments on the street or in their homes.

This peculiar and quaint old Massachusetts city has ever been the home of fisnermen, and its essential industry fish and fishing. On the long and rambling wharves one sees little but fish—fresh fish, salt fish, smoked fish—but always fish of some kind. Along the entire water front such signs as "Fresh Fish Bought Here," "Fresh Bait for Sale," "Fresh Tongues Bought Here," etc., are everywhere standing out to show the industry of the place. Skirting the edges of the harbor are miles and miles of fish flakes shining out white and bright with salt cod.

At the head of the wharves stand large skimming lofts, and within easy reach of the water are those most offensive of all buildings, the fish glue factories.

Gloucester's fishermen are a mixed lot. By far the greater percentage of them are foreigners—New Foundlanders and Nova Scotiamen. Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islanders, Portuguese and North Countrymen are to be found in the crews. Many of them have only temporary homes in Gloucester and have, naturally, but little interest in the welfare and good name of the city. It is to them more or less like a foreign town. Their lives are lives of constant peril, continuous hardship, and absolute slavery to discomfort.

Bank fishing, especially for cod, is done nowadays almost exclusively with trawls. The old style of hand line fishing is still sometimes adhered to in bad weather, but it is too slow and tedious under ordinary circumstances.

It is in trawling that the poor fisherman meets the greatest dangers. The man who goes "a bankin'" never sets or hauls his trawls without taking risks. Except in settled weather, he must be constantly on the qui vive, that he is not caught in a fog, blown off by some sudden squall or overtaken in a snow storm. And there is little settled weather on the banks. When the fishing vessel arrives at the banks she is anchored and the little dories in which the fishermen do the trawling, are put overboard.

Each dory is manned by two men and carries about eight trawls, that number constituting a "string." The trawls are set on the bottom in from 35 to 150 fathoms of water, often as far as three miles from the vessel. The end of the "string" is anchored and buoyed. In good weather the trawls are hauled twice a day, early in the morning and late in the evening, in unsettled weather at the most opportune times.

Dressed in their oil skins from head to foot, the two men haul in the following manner: One stands in the bow and with the assistance of a small hand windlass, called a "hurdygurdy," pulls in the line. The other, standing in the stern of the dory, kills the fish, takes them off the line and coils it down into a tub in which it is kept to prevent tangling.

Around the fleshy part of the hand, closely packed cloth grouments covered with wool, and having an indentation around the circumference, into which the line fits, are worn.

Hauling a trawl seems simple and easy, but under the best circumstances it is hard work, and often extremely painful. Codfish weigh from six to one hundred pounds. The anchors are not light, and the line is small. With a good catch it would be well nigh impossible to haul the trawl without wearing nippers to prevent the line from cutting into the hands.

Picture the dorymen hard at work, eight lines out and a heavy haul is being landed. To windward it is dark and threatening. The wind increases and, as the sea gets higher and higher, and the little boat pitches high in the air and drops suddenly into the hollow of the sea, the work gets harder and slower. With the excitement the time flies. There is plenty of time, they say. Why lose their lines and the product of their toils? So they labor on and on, and after hours of hard work, at great risks, succeed in landing the catch, only to realize that the dory is overloaded, the sea very rough and getting rougher. They must row for their lives, and the burden of fish, for which they have worked so hard, must be thrown overboard. Who could wonder if the poor fishermen became profane and cruel? But this is his life, and usually the situation is, alas, more serious!

In summer there is the danger that he may be enveloped in a heavy fog. In winter he is liable to be caught in a violent snow storm. When finally forced to abandon their task, the dorymen make a run, they suppose, for their vessel. After hours of hard pulling they realize that they have been going in the wrong direction, and, without food or water in their tiny craft, are lost upon the now tempestuous sea.

A few weeks ago a hurricane swept over the North Atlantic ocean. As I stood on the fish wharves, the hurricane still at its height, there were many fishermen under the lee of the mackerel sheds, peering anxiously out beyond the lines of snow-white breakers dashing over the bar. A weather-beaten little schooner, with topmast gone and colors at half mast, beats up the entrance to the harbor, and, as she secured her last line at her wharf, a tall, hardy fisherman stepped on shore.

"Holloa, there, Bill! What's up?" was the greeting from those on the wharf.

Bill shrugged his shoulders and I could see tears in his eyes as he answered: "Well, boys, Gus is gone. We tried to save him, but it waren't no use. We run es long es 'twas safe, and then we tried ter heave her to. Gus wuz at the wheel, and as she swung roun' a big sea come aboard, sweepin' the decks clean. He waren't lashed. Well, boys, you know the rest. Here's the paper. Some uv you take it." In a rear tenement in Rogers street sat a woman by the bedside of her sick child. Occasionally she would peer out through her window and gaze anxiously down the street. She was looking for some one. Trouble was depicted on her face. 'Would he never come?" she had asked for the hundredth time, when there was a loud knock at the door. The door being opened, in walked a hardy fisherman. And there was a touch of gentleness about his silent manner as he stood, uncovered, before the stricken widow. They understood each other, though neither spoke for some time. It would not have been necessary to impart the sad news. But he told Gus' wife, not roughly and brusquely, but quietly, of her loss and theirs. The poor woman was almost frantic. She had longed for her husband's coming. They were poor and scarcely the necessities of life could be provided many days longer. To her grief was added poverty and want. But not for long. The child recovered, for that evening one of the best physicians in the city became a regular attendant at his bedside. The next morning a letter was left for the widow. It contained a check for $300. The "papers" had meant that Gus' mates would take care of his widow and child.

Best Road in the World.

At Jacksonville, Fla., writes W. E. Curtis, I met General Roy Stone, who became famous during the war as the commander of the Pennsylvania "bucktail brigade." He is now connected with the agricultural department at Washington in charge of the "good roads movement." General Stone says that the best road in the world is the boulevard at Jacksonville, which extends from the terminus of Main street around in a six-mile circle to the other end of the city. It is made of white flint rock from Levy County, Florida, and is thirty feet wide. The macadam is sixteen feet wide and nine inches deep, and it is built by the county commissioners at a cost of $6,000 a mile. The work was done by convicts.

"There is more progress in the direction of good roads in the south," said General Stone, "than in any other part of the Union, excepting Massachusetts and New Jersey, and most of the work is done by convict labor. It would not be practicable to work chain gangs on roads in the northern states as is done in the south, but convict labor might be utilized in the preparation of the material, and prisoners in the county jails thus be made self-supporting, without coming into competition with honest labor. This is done in California in camps and quarries with great success. All the states are showing signs of interest in the good-roads movement, but no practical work is done west of Ohio, except in California, where Mr. C. P. Huntington has inaugurated a great work and stimulated public spirit in this direction. The state furnishes the counties with crushed trap rock, which is the best kind of road material, and it is prepared by state prisoners at 25 cents a ton—about one-fourth the market price. Mr. Huntington hauls it to any part of the state that is reached by his railways for the actual cost of hauling, and the highway commissioners of the several counties put it down. There ought to be a highway commission in every state and a local commission in every county of the Union. I am going out to Illinois in a few weeks to see if I cannot interest your legislature in the subject."—Chicago Record.

They Sleep in Tents.

During the coldest nights of the winter, while the sufferings of the poor in the city have been brought to public attention, nearly a hundred men have been quietly sleeping every night in one place without a roof over their heads. They represent the overflow from the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, and they have been undergoing a winter bivouac in tents in a climate more rigorous than that in which the Union armies passed the years of the war.

There are half a dozen of these tents, each with a dozen couches liberally supplied with blankets. A stove with a long pipe, reaching the outer air through the tent flap, is kept going at a good rate, and it is not half so bad within these canvas walls as might be supposed. The military appearance of the encampment is heightened by the circumstance that the paupers wear army overcoats. It is not pleasant to think of the rheumatic old fellows sleeping out nights with only a thin stretch of cloth between them and the stars, but it is a necessity of the situation.—New York Mail and Express.

Amusing Quaker City Signs.

Philadelphia has a sign reading "Ho Made Pies," and a barber shop in the same city bears this inscription on its window: "G. Washington Smith, tonsorial abattoir."

Australia had last year 9,700 miles of railway open. The capital expended on them has been $537,000,000; the net revenue over working expenses is 2¾ per cent.

The Iron Duke Reasons.

It is told of the Duke of Wellington that he was once out fox hunting, when the hounds on reaching the bank of a small river lost the scent. The master of the hounds apologized to the Duke. "I'm afraid, your Grace, our fun is over. The dog's can't pick up the scent."

"Ten to one," replied the Duke, "the fox has crossed to the other side."

"Not very likely, my Lord. A fox hates water."

"Aye, aye," urged the Duke, "but he may have crossed over by some bridge."

"I don't believe there is a bridge," answered the master of the hounds.

"Well," continued the Duke, "unless you know to the contrary, though I was never here before, I will wager a trifle you will find one within a mile."

The two men, followed by the hunt, pushed on and less than a mile off came upon a rudely constructed bridge. The dogs crossed it, again took up the scent and killed the fox. Asked for his reason for asserting that there was a bridge near, he answered: "I saw three or four cottages clustered together on each bank of the river, and I thought the people living in them would be tempted by their social feelings to contrive a means of visiting each other. That same inference of mine gained me one of my battles."—London Telegraph.

Hereditary Crime.

Judge—How did you come to steal this chicken?

Prisoner—Heredity, your honor.

Judge—What do you mean, sir?

Prisoner—My ancestors landed on Plymouth Rock.—New York Tribune.

Hard at Work.

"What is your nephew doing now?"

"For the last five years he has been choosing a profession."—Jugend.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY

Of a Young Lady of Gasport, New York, from Anaemia.

From the Courier, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Lulu Stevens, daughter of George Stevens, the well-known blacksmith, of Gasport, Niagara, County, New York, has surprised her neighbors considerably, by not dying five months ago, when the physicians said she could not live.

This was quite a remarkable case. The young woman, who is very well known, on account of her musical ability, had been a very healthy girl, until about one year ago, when she began to fail, and grew so pale and apparently bloodless and so weak that after a few months she was given up to die.

Last winter a physician who was a visitor at Gasport met Miss Stevens, and seeing her emaciated condition, and hearing from the local doctors that the disease was anaemia, prevailed on the girl's mother to make her try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Directly she commenced the treatment she began to mend, and now since February, when she decided to take them, she has become well and strong and the picture of good health. The mother of the girl, Mrs. Stevens, says: "Every one in Gasport knows that Pink Pills cured Lulu, and I feel very thankful that we heard of them in time to save my child's life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they affect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

I have sped much land and sea, and mingled with much people, but never yet could find a spot unsunned by human kindness.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

An egotist is a man who believes exactly opposite to what you do.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is———?.... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists. But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, **except Ayer's.** So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

Successful

growers of **fruits, berries,** and all kinds of **vegetables,** know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 10% of

Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Potash on sandy soils, it is impossible to grow fruits, berries and vegetables of a quality that will command the best prices.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

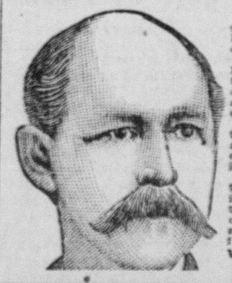
GERMAN KALI WORKS, 92 Nassau St., New York.

DNU 12

1,340,000 CONSTANT WEARERS.

DOUGLAS $3 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.



For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest SHAPES and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217

THE DOCTOR—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby can't recover but cannot thrive."

ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.

ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.

FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

THE STANDARD PAINT FOR STRUCTURAL PURPOSES.

Pamphlet, "Suggestions for Exterior Decoration," Sample Card and Descriptive Price List free by mail.

Asbestos Roofing, Building Felt, Steam Packing, Boiler Coverings, Fire-Proof Paints, Etc. Asbestos Non-Conducting and Electrical Insulating Materials.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

CHICAGO: 240 & 242 Randolph St. PHILADELPHIA: 170 & 172 North 4th St. BOSTON: 77 & 79 Pearl St.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 25

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Delineator

Glass of Fashion and Patterns for April—just in.

ANOTHER SECTION BARGAIN COUNTER DRESS GOODS

Came in this week, prices from 10 to 50c per yard. Special Novelties for 25c, not to be found elsewhere in this city.

Nickle Plated Ware,

Extra values—Crumb Trays and Scrapers, Crumb Tray and Brush, new patterns, 15c to 75c. Tea Steepers, 10c. Tea Kettles, small ones for gas stoves, sizes from 02 to 8's. Berlin Coffee and Tea Pots. Ask to C this line.

Turkish Towels and Wash Rags

A nice large Towell for 10c, and a dandy for 23c. Wash Rags, 2 for 5 and 5 centers.

Loads of goods coming in now as fast as steam will bring 'em—at prices to "beat the band."

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Incidents and Events about the Town and Country.

Straw hats will soon be lifted from your heads by the spring breezes.

Dandelion seekers will soon scour the fields—and it makes a dandy mess.

Election to bond the property of our town for $5000 to erect water works, on April 6th.

Our grain fields have not suffered a great deal from the freezes of the first two weeks of March.

At a sale in one of the lower townships S. "took in" four rounds of grub. It was S., but now guess.

Our well-known townsman, Henry Boozer, has not been improving any from his pulmonary complaint.

James Runkle, formerly of near this place, has opened a meat market in Middleburg. Success to him.

Trout rods are getting impatient for a cast, and worms are wriggling with delight over the season soon to open.

Dr. Leitzel, a young physician, and late a student of Dr. Van Valzah, has hung out his shingle at Spring Mills.

A goodly number of our people are of the opinion that an additional public school is needed in our town.

The by-roads during the mild and wet weather of the past two weeks have been far from fine, and in some parts horrible.

Wm. H. Dale, of Benner twp., died on evening of 17 inst., aged about 40 years. He was a son of John Dale, of Benner twp.

Even around this vicinity the Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight was the topic of interest among men, women and children.

Congress has the tariff, the legislature has the Swallows, and a good many folks have nothing to do. And yet this is a great country.

The weather of late has been as unsteady as the gait of a toper; within the past ten days it has changed about from anything to everything.

We had thunder here last Saturday; with a thunder gust passing along at noon; it was an old-style rattler with hail in its lap as large as ox-heart—cherries. Who can beat that?

The repeated references made in the colums of the Reporter to Centre Hall's steady growth, has attracted much favorable attention abroad and other eyes are fixing themselves upon our town.

On Saturdry morning, 13 inst., the widow of Jeremiah Mayes, died at Fillmore, aged 77 years, 4 months; her husband died 30 years ago. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom are dead and five living.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

At Kishacoquillas, A. B. Garver, aged 49 years.

In Menno tp., wife of Yost Hartzler aged 67 years.

In Union tp., Jonathan Hartzler, aged 60 years.

In Yeagertown, Agnes Newman, age 60 years.

He Did'nt Saw.

A Tenth street woman sent a tramp to saw wood for his breakfast and then went into the house to set up the lunch. She returned soon to invite him to the meal, when she found the following on the saw horse: "Just tell them that you saw me, but you did'nt see me saw."—Tyrone *Herald*.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

GOOD PRICES.

Live Stock, Farming Implements, &c., Sell Well.

The "knock offs" at this spring's public sales thus far, have been at unusually good prices, for horses, cows, sheep, implements, etc., and sales well attended.

Daniel Krader's sale in Gregg, was one of the largest in the valley. Sam'l Durst's sale, at Earlystown was quite large. Horses went at good prices, also his horn cattle; his sheep averaged close on to $10 per head, nice sheep of the common breed.

We are informed that some of the sales were attended by some not of the more orderly element under the influence of tangle-foot, which they carried with them in bottles, causing disturbances. At Durst's sale an empty flask was thrown into the crowd by one on the barn floor. The bottle hit Geo. Stover in the face, cutting an ugly gash below the eye, also hit the cryer, and then broke on the head of a son of James A. Keller, causing some gashes, which was the end of the bottle's ricocheting. It seems an empty whisky bottle has as much mischief about it as a full one.

At Curry's sale the crowd kept packing close on to the auctioneer, in spite of all requests to form a ring and afford all a better chance. It was of no avail until a young bull was loosed in his stall to be sold; excited, he made a dash out of the stable and towards the crowd in his path; there was no need to cry, "form a ring!" his majesty's sudden appearance had a ring-ing effect in less time than you can say Jack Robinson, and taurus proudly occupied the centre with lots of fresh air all around him—he formed a ring quicker'n you could put one on his nose.

Mifflin County Losses.

By the decision of joint commission representing the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin, Huntingdon county has been awarded a considerable slice of its neighboring county's territory and its most valued portion. A controversy extending over many years, over the dividing line of these two counties is now about to be settled, and the decision of the joint commission just rendered makes Huntingdon county vastly the richer. The awarded territory embraces many thousands of acres of the richest agricultural land in Pennsylvania, including the celebrated Nittany valley, and the town of Allensville. Mifflin county's attorneys have filed exceptions to the award, and Judge Bailey will make a final decision on April 5.

Things Back in 1876.

Our valued democratic friend, Michael Kerstetter, of Pleasant Gap, gave us a call, and left some 1876 papers, chronicling the stealing of the presidency from Tilden by John Sherman and the Returning Board; the burning of the Brooklyn theatre and awful loss of life. Markets: Wheat 1.35, oats 25, corn 40, potatoes $1, eggs 20, butter 25—this was in Dec. 1876.

Mike thinks the promised prosperity is a little slow coming around, in the which he is only one of hundreds of thousands waiting for the advance agent of prosperity to make gold and work plenty and wages higher. Ya, Mike, du konsht noch long worte bis sell kumpt.

Nearly Asphyxiated.

Monday night Clyde Smith had a narrow escape from asphyxiation in his father's store at Madisonburg. Clyde was sleeping in the store building and during the night the pipe on the coal stove came apart, filling his room with gas. He awoke about four o'clock and in making an effort to get out of bed, fainted and fell forward to the floor. He struck some object, breaking his nose and badly skinning his face. He was found a short time afterward and revived on being taken out into the air.

Relieved by an Operation.

Hall Bottorf, a son of Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont, who occupies his father's farm near that place, found it necessary to go to Philadelphia, some two weeks ago, for appendicitis treatment. An operation was performed in his case and the trouble removed, since which young Bottorf has greatly improved, and is expected home in a few days.

Takes Another Line.

Wheel maker Boob has added another line of trade to his business, and is now dealing in bicycles and bicycle repairs. He has a wheel on display along with the necessary paraphernalia that goes to keep up a wheel. He has done considerable business already in that line.

An Important Decision.

Postmaster General Gray has decided that the policy of that department will be to continue as far as possible the four year term of office for all postoffices including the fourth class. This determination is a very important one and will be hailed with joy by the thousands of postoffice officials.

——You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

COAL SURE ENOUGH.

Found in Nippenose—Hope for Centre Co. Being a Field yet.

The reported find of coal in Nippenose Valley has been confirmed, and the test by burning has proven satisfactory. The coal is not of the anthracite variety but is a good quality of bituminous, similar to the Woodland. The vein has been opened and found to be about 3½ feet thick, and will be worked at once to supply the local market.

The coal is near the summit of the mountain.

When burnt in stoves the coal produces great heat. 'Squire McKague is the owner of the land on which the coal is found, says the Cl. Republican.

To the Reporter this should look hopeful for coal in Nittany, Brush and Penns vallies, being so close to Nippenose. Geologists who gave it as their opinion there was no coal between Snowshoe and Shamokin may have been mistaken.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. Mary J. Fisher, nee Rishel, died suddenly at her residence on North street last Saturday night of heart failure. Deceased moved to this place from Rockville, Miles township about ten years ago, and managed by hard work and strict economy to raise a family of nine children, eight of whom, three sons and five daughters survive her. She was a woman who in her life had more than her share of trouble and which she bore with remarkable patience and fortitude. Her age was 50 years, 1 month and 11 days. The funeral took place last Wednesday forenoon, when services were held in United Evangelical church, by Rev. Lohr. Interment in Union cemetery. —Millheim *Journal*.

10,000 Trout Fry.

Nine or ten cans of trout fry arrived here last Saturday morning, by train, and were at once taken to the different streams "to grow up with the country." Two cans were emptied into the brook that runs along the pike in the gap two miles from here. Two cans were emptied into the stream in McBride's gap. Several cans were taken to the head of Penns creek, and two cans to the Loop stream. Each can contained 1000 young trout about the thickness of a darning needle and ¾ of an inch in length.

Minister Arrived.

We learn from Esq. Houseman that the Un. Ev. minister for the Centre Hall charge, Rev. W. W. Rhodes, arrived on Saturday last and was taken to Mr. Houseman's as his guest for a brief period until the parsonage can be occupied. The Reverend for a few Sabbaths may not be able to personally be present to fill appointments until his family is brot hither, services however will be held and conducted by Mr. Houseman.

New Insurance Company.

An effort is being made to organize a new mutual fire insurance company in this valley, with office at Millheim. A considerable amount of insurance has been promised when an organization is effected. There is much uninsured property in the valley which is not taken by other companies on account of contiguous risks already taken which may gladly be insured by the owners when opportunity offers. We are informed the new company would be more liberal in its rates to stores than other companies and thereby secure the patronage of that interest.

Death of a Minister Well Known in Penns Valley.

Rev. M. J. Carothers, recently of Newville, Cumberland county, died at his home in that place Friday evening last, aged 72 years. He was presiding elder of this district at one time, and was well known in this valley. He was one of the leading members of the Evangelical conference, and had been in the ministry for more than half a century. A daughter of Rev. Carothers is the wife of Bishop Dubs, of the United Evangelical church.

Arbor Days.

Gov. Hastings has fixed upon Friday, April 9, and Friday, April 23, as Arbor Days for this year.

In his proclamation the governor says in this State, which claims the honor of having originated Arbor Day, more than three hundred and fifty million trees were planted during the first five years.

Moves to Centre Hill.

Ex-County Commissioner, James B. Strohm, will remove to Centre Hill from Bellefonte this spring, and occupy the family homestead with his father. Jim recently purchased a farm near Centre Hill, and will give his attention entirely to his interests in this valley, and for once in a long term of years retire from public life.

For Rent.

Four nice and pleasant rooms suitable for family purposes will be rented after April 1st, in the Dinges building. Apply to Mrs. M. A. Dinges.

—As usual during the month of March W. & C. have reduced prices on some of their Dress Ginghams, Prints, and DeLean. You may find it to your advantage to see them.—Wolf & Crawford.

MINISTERS PLACED.

Appointments Announced Tuesday at Clearfield by Bishop Ninde.

Following are the appointments of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. Conference:

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

David S. Monroe, Altoona, presiding elder. Allegheny, Bruce Hughes; Altoona—Chestnut Avenue, N. H. Schenck; Eighth Avenue, J. Ellis Bell; Epworth mission (supply,) C. A. Biddle; Fifth Avenue, W. McK. Riley; First church, Martin L. Ganoe; North, C. V. Hartzell; Simpson church, Geo. M. Hoke; Walnut Avenue and Fairview, W. R. Picken. Bellefonte, W. A. Stephens; Bellwood, Samuel D. Wilson; Birmingham, David F. Kapp; Clearfield, A. S. Baldwin; Coalport and Irvona, W. P. Shriner; Curwensville, John A. Wood, jr.; Duncansville, S. M. Frost; Glen Hope, J. W. Forrest. Half Moon, R. W. Runyan; Hastings, G. F. Boggs; Hollidaysburg, E. E. A. Deavor; Houtzdale, Benjamin B. Hamlin; Howard, A. P. Wharton; Karthaus, Edmund White; Lumber City, Wilbert C. Cadle; Mahaffey, Hugh Strain; Martinsburg and Woodbury, Joshua K. Lloyd; McKee's Gap, J. R. Shipe; Milesburg and Unionville, Geo. E. King; Morrisdale, Samuel Blair; New Washington, William J. Sheaffer; Osceola, S. T. Gray; Patton, Charles W. Wasson; Penn's Valley, Theodore S. Faus; Philipsburg, T. L. Tompkinson; Pleasant Gap, to be supplied; Port Matilda, Henry N. Minnigh; Roaring Spring; E. H. Whitman; Snow Shoe, Chas. W. Rishell; State College, Asbury W. Guyer; Tyrone—First church, Horace L. Jacobs; Columbia Avenue, Vaughn T. Rue; Wallaceton, F. W. Leidy; Warriors Mark, Ralph W. Illingworth; West Clearfield, Lyons M. Brady; Williamsburg, G. A. Singer; Woodland and Bradford, Jas. S. Beyer.

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT.

James H. Black, Williamsport presiding elder. Austin, Alfred S. Bowman; Benezette, M. N. Walker; Blackwell, Daniel M. Grover; Cameron, F. G. Sleep; Clarkstown, S. J. Sarven; Cogan Salley, Marion J. Runyan; Castello R. T. Whiteley; CrossFork, Rollin S. Taylor; Duboistown, A. B. Hooven; Emporium, James F. Jonston; Fairview, James F. Glass; Flemington, J. K. Kinsley; Great Island, George Frownfelter; Hoytville, W. C. Wallace; Hughesville, W. C. Hesser; Hyner, C. H. Campbell; Jamestown, T. W. McKenty; Jersey Shore—First church, Barnett H. Hart; Epworth, S. S. Carnill; Kedron, George A. Lepker; Laporte, John W. Leavh; Laurelton, Henry W. Newman; Lewisburg, William Moses; Liberty Valley, Isaiah J. J. Reeser; Lock Haven—Main Street, C. L. Benscoter; Trinity, M. K. Foster; Mifflinburg, S. B. Evans; McElhattan, to be supplied; Mill Hall, Jno. C. Wilhelm; Milton, W. G. Ferguson; Montandon, Adolphus D. McCloskey; Montgomery, R. Mallalieu; Montoursville, Isaac Heckman; Muncy, Emory T. Swartz; Muncy Valley, J. J. Resh; Nelson's Run, E. E. Mulliner; (supply;) Penfield, Jonathan Guildin; Picture Rocks, Joseph H. Price; Ralston, Robert I. Armstrong; Renovo, Hiles C. Pardoe; Salladsburg, Wm. W. Reese; Salona and Lamar, Wm. C. Robbins.

Sinnemahoning, Marshal C. Piper; Slate Run and Cammal, James H. Morgart; St. Mary's G. W. Faus; Trout Run, John A. Miller; Waterville, to be supplied; Watsontown, H. H. Crotsley; Westport, G. M. Remley; Williamsport—Fourth Street, Joseph F. Anderson; Grace, William V. Ganoe; High Street, Frank W. Curry; Market Street, Alvin S. Williams; Mulburry Street, G. W. Stevens; Newberry, Richard H. Colburn; Pine Street, Joseph B. Shaver; South, Samuel Ham; Third Street, J. H. Dougherty.

Wm. P. Humes After a Plum.

Judge James A. Beaver and Wm. P. Humes, of Bellefonte, called upon President McKinley a few days ago, the latter of whom is a candidate for the office of commissioner of railroads, now held by ex-senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina.

To the President and advance agent of prosperity, the Reporter would say, give Wm. P. Humes the appointment by all means, he will be a credit to the board of railroad commissioners.

The Sick List.

Our townsman, Henry Boozer, is still in feeble condition from consumptive trouble.

The venerable Peter Hoffer, is still confined to his home and frail of body and mind.

Mrs. B. H. Arney has been laid up some ten days from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. D. F. Luse is laid up with grip and rheumatic trouble.

Daniel Brungart, an old and highly respected citizen of Rebersburg, is seriously ill.

Married at Lock Haven.

Miss Lena Callahan, of Linden Hall, was married to John Raymond, of Lock Haven, on Tuesday evening. The ceremony took place in the United Evangelical church in the latter place.

—L. C. Wetzel, Bellefonte, has the only complete bicycle repair shop in Centre county.

It is Very Odd

That any one should puzzle their head over the question as to where shoes can be bought best and cheapest. We think we have an established reputation for selling good footwaar. We know we sell on close margins. These facts being self-evident, why need you pomder longer?

Men's Fine Dress Shoes, genuine Calf, in all the new toes, - $2.00
Ladies' Button and Lace, fine Vici Kid, - - - - $2.00

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

If We Could Pin a Sample of Dress Goods to This Newspaper,

Our store would be too small to hold the crowds eager to seize the oppo.tunities now offered to liven February business. Perfect goods without hurt or flaw. For a starter. A number of patterns never offered for less than 50c, to go at this sale

At 25 Cents,

New patterns in Percales and Seersuckers.

Always Up To Date.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

Do you want to buy
....Furniture?
Prices never so low at
W. R. Brachbill's.

Come and see the Antique Oak Sideboard, Swell Top, Large Mirror, - - - -

For $9.75

Great reductions now offered in Baby Carriages. Come early and get choice of stock.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

OUR OPENING MILLINERY DISPLAY

—Will Take Place on—

Thursday and Friday, April 1st and 2d.

As our Millinery Opening is always looked forward to as "The Event of the season," we promise our lady friends and patrons that our exhibit this season will far out-do anything we have heretofore shown, and will be the

Handsomest Display of Trimmed Hats and Millinery Novelties Ever Shown in Bellefonte.

We have had as models for our opening display some of the most artistic creations of the French artists imported this spring, which we have toned down so that they will suit the American taste much better than even the originals.

Remember the dates, Thursday and Friday, April 1st and 2d.

We will also show a very handsome line of new Silks for the coming season.

It embraces everything that is new and stylish for this season.

Our line of Fancy Silks for Waists is especially good.

We place on sale for this occasion,

25 pieces Genuine Kai Kai Japanese Wash Silks, - 25 cents per yard.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES AND COLORS.

We carry the best line of Novelties in Dress Goods in Bellefonte, and can show you the correct and proper things to buy.

New Shirt Waists will also be shown.

We have all the new and latest things in Wash Dress Goods.

We are not contented with past achievements, but are always striving to out-do our former efforts.

You will find our store bright with new "Spring Raiment" very pleasing to the eye and quite the correct style to buy.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.